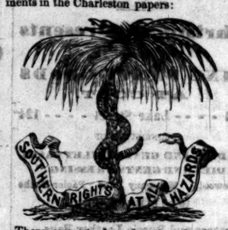
Chicago Daily Tribune.

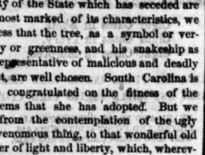
VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860. NUMBER 149.

THE BANK OLD TEMPTER.

Our readers will thank us for an opportunity to see the new National Flag of the Oligarchy of South Carolina. Below we print a *fac simile* of it as it daily appears at the head of blood-and-thunder announcements in the Charleston papers:



There seems to be a length and bulk of snake entirely out of proportion when compared with the tree; but the history of the last twenty-eight years proves that its length could not be shortened nor its bulk diminished without a misrepresentation of past events; and as the ignorance and malignity of the State which has seceded are the most marked of its characteristics, we confess that the tree, as a symbol or verdancy or greenness, and his snakeship as the representative of malicious and deadly intent, are well chosen. South Carolina is to be congratulated on the fitness of the emblems that she has adopted. But we turn from the contemplation of the ugly and venomous thing, to that wonderful old banner of light and liberty, which, wherever seen, makes every patriot heart throb with joy. Here it is:



"——Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

Men of the Northwest! under which of these will you take service?

The Treason of Secession—A Voice from Springfield.

[From the State Journal.]

If South Carolina does not obstruct the collection of the revenue at her ports nor violate any other Federal law, there will be no trouble, and she will not be out of the Union. If she violates the laws, then she is out by the act. The President of the United States, in such an emergency, has a plain duty to perform. Buchanan may shirk it, or the emergency may not exist during his administration. If not, then the Union will last through his term of office. If the overt act, on the part of South Carolina takes place after the 4th of March, 1861, then the duty of executing the laws will devolve upon Mr. Lincoln.

The laws of the United States must be executed—the President has no discretionary power on the subject—his duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. *Mr. Lincoln will perform that duty, though, by every force, is treason, and treason must and will be put down at all hazards.* This Union is not, will not, and cannot be dissolved that a Government is overthrown by the traitors who have raised the disunion flag. Can they overthrow it? We think not. "They may disturb its peace—they may interrupt the exercise of its prosperity—they may cloud its reputation for stability—but its tranquility will be restored, its prosperity, its stability, its reputation and its glory will remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder." Let the secessionists understand it—let the press proclaim it—let it fly on the wings of the lightning, and fall like a thunderbolt among those now plotting treason in Convention, that the Republican party, that the great North, aided by hundreds of thousands of patriotic men in the slave States, *have determined to preserve the Union—peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must.*

A Warlike Nation!

The Charleston *Courier* of the 15th instant prints a number of secession speeches from the delegates of that city to the treason Convention. Mr. Manigault, one of the most loquacious of the gang, spoke as follows of the inferior resources of the United States as contrasted with the mighty energies of South Carolina:

"I know there are many persons who think that secession and war are inseparably linked together. War may follow secession, but it will be a very short war, and confined to a small area. A war between the United Government and the South, would be a very serious and very expensive war; and the Federal Government has not the money—has no money; it has no credit—it will have no credit. It is through the revenues, obtained from the plantations of the South, that the Government has rolled in wealth; it has squandered these revenues. *We* raised these revenues—another people has spent them. Such a war cannot be carried on without more treasure than it can possibly contrive to command. I don't think the times in any possibility of invasion; there is but a mere speck of war."

Contributions for Kansas Relief.

Cash received since me last report:

From Mrs. D. M. Bradley, Chicago	$5.00
From Allen Crocker, for sacks sent to Macomb, Ill.	20.00
Thomas Wiley, Cambridge, Ill.	10.00
Isaac Crook, Washington county, Ohio	22.75
A. M. Frost, Millport, Chenango county, N. Y.	4.25
O. W. Babcock, Baptist Society, Gouverneur, N. Y.	14.00
E. M. Lawrence, from Cushman's concert, Proceeds of Concerts Dave's, Dean's	28.00
200; Edwards, Elliot, Ely, English, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Hale, Hall, J. Morrison Hatch, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Holman, William Howard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Francis W. Kellogg, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Dewitt C. Leach, Lee, Logan, Longnecker, Lovejoy, Charles D. Martin, McClernand, McLean, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Montgomery, Morehead, Edward Joy Morris, Isaac N. Morris, Niblack, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Pottle, Edwin H. Reynolds, John H. Reynolds, Rice, Ritchie, Riggs, James C. Robinson, Robinson, Sedgwick, Sherman, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, William Stewart, Stokes, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wells, Wilson, and Wood—181	200.00
Oats—Messrs. Thomas L. Anderson, Avery, Beedle, Bingham, Branch, Burnett, John C. Clark, Clopton, Cobb, Crawford, Curry, DeJarnett, Edmundson, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell, Hawkins, Hill, Hindman, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Landrum, James M. Leach, Leake, Edward S. Martin, Sydenham Moore, Nocll, Pryor, Quitman, Reagan, Hamilton Reynolds, Ruffin, Russell, Smith, Stallworth, Stevenson, Thomas, Underwood, Vance, Webster, and Wright—44.	

Important from Charleston and Washington.

[N. Y. Times Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

Orders have been issued to Major Anderson to surrender Fort Moultrie if attacked. I am reliably informed that he had surrendered a large number of arms, which had been removed from the arsenal to Ft. Moultrie, to the authorities of Charleston on a demand being made for them. This was done in obedience to a letter to the spirit of orders he has received from Washington.

An official dispatch from Charleston, giving information of the passage of the Ordinance of Secession was received here this afternoon by President Buchanan. A number of Southern men were with him at the time, and I learn that he exhibited much agitation on receiving the news. The passage of the Ordinance produced intense excitement in Congress to-day when the dispatch came, and it was announced that South Carolina had passed the Ordinance of Secession, and it was privately reported that South Carolina members were waiting had prepared a farewell address, to be delivered to-morrow morning, for the purpose of going off in a body. I have not seen it myself, but the Republicans immediately removed the proposition to adjourn, and carried it, and the South Carolina members were to wait till Monday to make their demonstration.

[N. Y. Tribune Washington Correspondence.]

The city is quiet. Even Southern men are fraternal. Everybody expected that South Carolina would secede. Some interest is felt about her future action.

The House Committee of 33, little was done to-day. The main feature was the speech of the Hon. Chas. F. Adams, of Mass. He favored the impossibility of the Republican party in this advanced age passing an untenable compromise calculated to fetter the free action of the Constitution concerning slavery. Mr. Rust's proposition will be voted on to-morrow. The probabilities are that it will pass.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

The *Tribune* Washington correspondence telegraphs: At 9 o'clock this afternoon a dispatch was received in the House informing the President that they are minus one, not including Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, who, however, received it calmly.

The President elect is greatly misrepresented in Cook's last letter.

THE CITY.

New Year's Address.

$25 will be paid by the DAILY TRIBUNE for the best written New Year's Address, of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty lines, to be sent in by the 26th of December. Rejected addresses returned if desired. Address G. R. BRACKETT,
Tribune office, Chicago.

THE SEAMEN'S BALL.—The Seamen's Benevolent Society gave their First Annual Ball at their Hall, in Lind's Block, last evening.

RESURRECTIONARY.—North's Theatre is to be rejuvenated and brought into line under new auspices.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S LECTURE.—Owing to the inclement aspects of yesterday the lecture announced for Metropolitan Hall last evening was postponed.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.—The old and well known book-selling house of W. B. Keen, No. 128 Lake street, it will be seen in another column, advertises a rich stock of holiday books.

WHISKY DID IT.—The coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Matthias Farquhar, a poor inebriate found dead in a ditch. He leaves a wife and child.

THE ART EXHIBITION AND DRAWING.—Go and see it at Hesler's Gallery, 113 Lake street. It is worthy on its own merits, excellent in its purposes and will prove a success. The tickets should be taken promptly. The prizes are far above the common order in Art unions.

AT MCNALLY'S.—Harper for January, Art Journal for December, a good stock of Stereoscopes, both cheap and dear, and volumes of "Our Musical Friend," for a description of which see advertising columns. Rice's Block, 81 Dearborn street.

MASONIC FESTIVAL, BLANEY LODGE.—The Blaney Lodge give their second annual Festival at the Briggs House, on Thursday evening, Dec. 27th. There occasions have always been elegant and most recherche affairs, and the coming one will prove no exception.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—William Tomlinson, at 91 Randolph street, the Children's Bookseller, has one of the most delightful and superb stocks of Holiday books for the little folks we have ever looked over. No one in search of gifts for the little folks should overlook it.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.—Under this head will be found the decision of Judge Van Higgins upon the question whether a levy of an execution upon real estate so far operates as a satisfaction, as to release for the time being the lien of the execution upon the personal property, allowing a sale to be made conveying a good title.

HOME AGAIN.—There have been several arrivals recently of Chicago citizens returned from Pike's Peak. Among those is Gen. Iram Nye, through in seven days from El Dorado, bringing back goodly specimens, an assurance liberally distributed that it is "all right" out that way, whither he is to return in the spring, and reports that those who remain will winter comfortably, and that Pike's Peak is a settled fact. Wm. P. Bacon formerly of the Chicago bar is dispensing justice to that community. Others who have gone from this city are settling down to permanent connection with that new community.

FIRE ON SOUTH WATER STREET.—Loss $4,000.—About four o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Union Candle and Oil Works, J. Johnston proprietor, near the corner of Wabash avenue and South Water street, which was partially consumed. The fire was first discovered in the southeastern portion of the building, but the origin of the fire is unknown, as no fire was ever kept in that portion of the factory. The loss is about $4,000, upon which there is an insurance of $2,000 upon the stock in the Mercantile, Atlantic, Washington and Quaker City Insurance Companies. The building, a four story brick structure, is owned by George Walker, of Ottawa, and is damaged to the amount of $1,500, upon which there is a full insurance.

CHRISTMAS BEER.—Our market men are making noble preparation for Christmas cheer. At Wiebe's stalls, No. 58 Washington street, the fame of that establishment among our housekeepers is to be, this season, maintained by two superb beeves, probably none finer in the West. One of these is the heifer Rosamond, a beauty of blood and breeding, which has borne away the blue ribbon from several fairs. She is from the herd of Alexander of Kentucky, and was fed by James Duncan at Ashkum, Ill. *It* is a good sign to see our butchers by liberal prices encourage the introduction of such stock. She weighs 1,600 pounds, and her quarters will be slaughtered at the same time, and choice cuts may be secured as above, at No. 58 Washington street.

A MELANCHOLY CASE.—About eleven o'clock, during the furious snow-storm of Thursday night, a woman was seen by officer Casey, of the Merchants' Police, making her way to the dock at the foot of South LaSalle street. *It* suicide was her purpose, as she avowed frantically when accosted by the policeman, the ice in the river would have defeated her errand, but she half crazed girl, bonnetless and thinly clad, declared she was weary of life and would end its troubles. She was taken to the station house, and thence where she will be kindly cared for. Her story was the same as that given by her in evidence before Justice Wallis, on Thursday afternoon, against a South Clark street saloon-keeper, by whom, she alleges, she was drugged, and thus ruined. The hearing resulted in his discharge by the magistrate, but, if guilty, his conscience, if not larger than the heart of a gnat, will haunt him and prove a punishment he cannot escape. There is no other punishment in our laws, and at the hands of present juries, for the seducer of woman, and unfortunately to this the betrayer may become callous.

The name of the unfortunate girl is Hannah McLare; that of the other party appears on the docket of Justice Wallis.

The Snow Storm.

It was evident from appearances on Thursday evening that matters were in preparation for a regular snow storm of the old approved pattern. The grey clouds gathering through out the day began at nightfall to sift down these fleecy tressures, at first in stray scattering flakes, then thicker and faster, and so on steadily up to the middle of yesterday, the wind the while busily packing away the great staple of winter under the general banking law of the period.

Yesterday morning and throughout the day, it was winter, sure enough. The sleighs, big and little, were out in force in our streets, especially in the afternoon, when the sun peeped out at intervals to see what had been accomplished. A brilliant moonlight evening succeeded, and the sound of the merry sleighbells was heard far into the night, as all descriptions of turn-outs, from the dashing cutter bright with paint and guilding, and luxurious in its rich robes, to the *gung* and *jumper*, improvised for the occasion, which held hearts just as merry and skimmed along with equal speed.

The snowfall must have been attended, and is by far the most considerable of the season thus far. As it lies, under the present temperature, it is light, fine, and dry, and will cause our railroads some trouble, should a wind spring up before it becomes consolidated. Yesterday, however, the trains on the several roads centering here were delayed at most only a few hours.

Superintendent Arthur, of the Ill. Central, receivek dispatches at different times yesterday from points on that line of road. The storm was working southward throughout the day. At Cairo it was raining in the middle of afternoon, and at the same time snowing at Pulaski, sixteen miles North. All the trains on the trains on this road were in on time.

None of the trains on roads leading west were seriously delayed. The storm commenced at Davenport, Dubuque, and other points on the Mississippi at about the same time on Thursday evening as in this city, and the snow fall is equally heavy, sufficient to give good sleighing for weeks to come, subject only to the thermometer.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PILGRIMS' SOCIETY.

Fifteenth Annual Festival of the New England Society.

Yesterday was meteorologically a good day wherein to remember the Pilgrims, for under such aspects as here prevailed, must the wintry shores of the New World have received them. And again it was politically a fitting occasion, for simultaneously with the intelligence of brooding troubles in our national affairs, it is timely to revert to the utmost limit of the history of our country, and invoke the spirit and emulate the example of the founders of our institutions.

Probably a sentiment not diverse from that usual to such occasions dictated the preparations for the banquet and ball at the Tremont House last night, the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Chicago New England Society, which has come to amount to a little more than casting the glow of a few festive hours about the Plymouth Rock of history; but in view of the exciting events of the present, with many of New England origin, it meant more than this, the observance of an occasion consecrated by the memory of the gallant and daring men whose spirit we may need again, not to found a nation, the home of the free, but to preserve it.

This certainly had a share in the feeling and sentiment awakened by last evening, stirring emotion in many minds not represented in the festivities at the Tremont House. The Society at its late annual meeting elected E. C. Larned, Esq., a native of Rhode Island, its President for the year ensuing, succeeding George W. Gage.

Every preparation had been made by mine hosts of the Tremont to do justice to the occasion. The Dining Hall and Ball Room were elegantly and appropriately draped and decorated, and the table ornaments were of an appropriate and symbolic character.

On the bill of fare for the banquet, figured fresh cod and mackerel, Pumpkin Pie, dear to every Yankee, and plum pudding of a genuine New England smack. These were among the most characteristic on a programme of edibles comprising a vast array of dainties. About one hundred sat down to dinner at 5 P. M. and did ample justice to the substantials and lighter ornamentals, which sustained the attack, and left a liberal margin over, when the play of knife and fork ceased.

Geo. W. Gage, resigning his position as President, introduced to the Society his successor, E. C. Larned, Esq., who, on taking the chair, said he esteemed it an honor to represent New England in any capacity, but more especially as the President of this Society. It had been doubted whether it was proper to hold their annual festival gathering at this time, when the political horizon seemed so clouded with disaster; but if there ever was a time when they needed to gather together and recall that they are children of one descent, heirs of one destiny, that time was now. I would that in every State there were assembled the sons of New England to bring to remembrance their ancestors of the past, in the early days, for I believe it would bring a pause in the tide of fanaticism, and that those who are seeking to tear apart the Union with unhallowed hands would cease to plant themselves against the country which we of New England all so greatly love.

Fidelity to our principles, under adverse circumstances, was one principle learned from the little band who came unheralded, unknown across the wastes to a desolate shore. That event, seeming like so insignificant, we met here to night to commemorate, a thousand miles distant from the place of their landing, with a great people around us so powerful, so governed, sustained and upheld by the principles for which they sacrificed every comfort and hope. Every idea that power gives to the people, as its true and only source, has become the distinctive idea in our political life.

Their earliest laws carried with them the idea of common school; and the principle of religious freedom, wrought out by them through suffering, has become the basis of our institutions. The descendants were men of high and noble character. They had faith in ideas; in spiritual things as opposed to material. Truth, conscience, liberty, humanity, these were the things to live for and, if need be, die for. Everything else was secondary. Men of principle will not compromise, sacrificing principles for worldly good. Bold, fearless, brave, they supported the ideas they believed in. From them we have courage and the lion-heartedness to live up, like men, to what they knew to be true. This, our annual meeting, will not be without its good results, if it but recall to us their principles and their example that we may govern our course by them. I would offer as a sentiment, the hope that the great country based upon the principles and faith of the Pilgrim Fathers, may, with unified heart and united hands, prove a blessing to the world, and to the consummation of its glorious destiny.

The Chairman then read the regular toast:

"*New England.*—The cradle in which Liberty was rocked; her principles were taught at her mother's knee; her sons, the defenders of Liberty and Union."

This toast was responded to in a few hearty remarks by Sanford B. Perry, Esq. New England, he said was not only the cradle but the birth-place of Liberty. Tracing the gradual progress of the growth of the principles of liberty from the time of King Henry VIII till their full development in the sufferings of the Pilgrim Fathers, he concluded by offering as a toast:

"May the Sons of New England, now and ever, be the foremost in defending the liberty and Union of the country they love so well, and all-odds."

The next regular toast was:

"*The Clergy of New England*—Conservators of that religious liberty from which true civil freedom springs."

Responded to by Rev. R. P. Cutler, who dwelt upon the close alliance of civil and religious liberty, the one developing the other. He had attended these meetings on the Pacific coast, and found them as full of vitality as here. Wherever the Sons of New England went, there went life, energy, a social presence, a love of liberty, and an intuition of the meanness and madness of secession born in him when he first breathed the air from his native mountains.

The fourth regular toast was as follows:

"*The Press.*—New England energy established the first press in America; it has been its most liberal patron and successful operator since."

This toast was assigned to Hon. E. W. Metcalf, but, his absence, was briefly responded to by Melville W. Fuller, a former member of the Press.

"*Old England.*—One more tie to the kindly feeling between the two countries has been added in the recent visit of the son of her Sovereign and heir to her throne. May it never be broken!"

J. B. Wilson, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, responded in a very happy and able manner to the toast.

The next regular toast was then read:

"*The Common Schools*—The source of our national greatness."

Rev. James Pratt responded in an able address, delineating the moral as well as intellectual education received by the New Englander, with which his whole character was intimately and which worked out such glorious results wherever his home might be cast.

"*The Women of New England*—As mothers, wives and sisters, the world finds none more worthy."

Mr. Meech referred with much pathos to the influences of the New England homes; to the mothers, wives and sisters living by the banks of the Connecticut; to the thanksgiving festivals; and to the characteristic quiltings and the corn huskings, where the fortunate one who got the ear of red corn had the right to kiss the girl sitting by him—an innocent amusement but greatly conducive to falsen. He concluded by offering the following toast:

"*The Huskings and Quiltings of New England*—Two schools in which we learned to prize a Union. While husking the red ear, and quilting the Double Sun, neither had nor last ever dreamed of secession."

Elliott Anthony, Esq., President of the "Executive Society," responded to the toast, "*Our Sister Societies*,"

congratulated the "New England" upon the social character of their meeting, vindicated the character of New York as also of Anglo-Saxon blood, and assured the societies of the cordial indorsement of the sentiments by every son of the Excelsior State.

The last regular toast was responded to in a neat closing speech by Geo. W. Gage, Esq.

"*The Garden City and Prairie State.*—The ingenuity and skill of "down east" have made their prairies blossom as the rose."

Several volunteer toasts were given, several happy addresses were made in response, and the company parted to meet again in the ballroom, where the early dawning were gathered to do honor to the occasion. The festivities were kept up till a late hour. Everything passed off harmoniously, the Tremont hosts caring that nothing was lacking which could contribute to the comfort of the guests.

The Lady Elgin vs. Augusta.

EDS. TRIBUNE: I have noticed in the columns of the daily press of our city an extract from the Detroit *Free Press* in relation to the libel suit growing out of the Lady Elgin disaster, which is calculated to leave a wrong impression upon the minds of the public. The statement is made that the complainant demanded $10,000 damages. The Augusta was libelled for $43,000—a difference of $33,000 only.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.—In the Superior Court the case of T. F. Craig against the C. & N. W. Railroad, was given to the jury, yesterday. They were still out up to a late hour last evening.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES FOR A CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—A very appropriate testimonial of a father to his daughter, a son to his mother, a husband to his wife, a brother to his sister, or a church to its pastor. This is a life-time gift.

Geo. E. Chittenden, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin and Northern Indiana, 197 and 199 Lake street.

$37 Silver Plated Goods 25 to 33 per cent, cheaper than any other house. See Hamblen & Co.'s advertisement. dec17-1m

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH EVENING LECTURES.—Rev. Dr. Evarts, of the First Baptist Church, will deliver the third of his course of lectures to the young, Sabbath evening. Subject—Faith and Scepticism. The other lectures were largely attended and very interesting.

Services as usual in the Church of the Holy Communion to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Galena, is expected to officiate in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Clarkson in the evening.

Divine service in the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Monroe street, between Clark and Wells, every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

EPISCOPALIAN.—Rev. Herman Snow will lecture at Kingsbury Hall Sunday, Dec. 23d, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., by Rev. W. H. Snyder, at the residence of Geo. C. Sexton, Esq., Mr. GEORGE E. GERTS and Miss MARY A. RATHBUN.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the United States.

FOR SALE.—150,000 Superior Rock Barrel Staves, thoroughly seasoned, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to or address W. F. BOANE, 132 Clark street. dec4-1725-1w

WANTED—Ten good Machinists to whom will be given steady employment and wages. Apply to W. H. DOANE, 132 Clark street. dec22-1727-1w

TO RENT—A House on Adams street, between Clark and State. Rent low to a good tenant. Also, a House on Clark street, near ward will be sold cheap, as the present occupant is going to leave. For further particulars inquire at 83 Clark st. dec22-1727-1w

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!

A splendid assortment of Gents' and Ladies Skates just received and for sale for

Illinois Money at Par,
At 92 Lake street. C. A. EATON.
dec21d710-10t-not

THE HYDE PARK HOUSE IS now open for the reception of Guests, Boarders and Sight-seers. Parties desiring to visit Chicago will find its spacious apartments in fine order for the fall. dec22-1t

WHY HAVE A COUGH?
WHEN ONE BOTTLE OF
DR. POORE'S PECTORAL SYRUP will cure it Indeed it will.
What use in wallting when it always cures?
Try it before your life is lost. Advice is having escaped the danger of CONSUMPTION. dec20-1m-not

WET NURSE.—The undersigned is wanting a situation in some respectable family. Has good recommends. May be found at the second house on the northwest corner of Hoyne street and Park avenue, or may be addressed Box 4.50, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. CATHERINE HOLLAND. dec22-1t

LOST.—$5 Reward.—An Enameled Silver Watch Key. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office. dec22-1724-3t

$150 REWARD.

L. CORNELL & CO.,
At 133 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs,)

Are paying the above reward every week. $5 to each person who can produce a better article of their Taggart and Farr Family or Manufacturing Sewing Machines for a holiday gift. Call and see them at Nobles's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 129 Clark street.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of the undersigned Administrators of the estate of Roxanna Silsbee (whose maiden name was Roxanna Wheeler), late of Southbridge, Massachusetts, deceased, have in their hands a certain amount of money, to be distributed among the heirs of said deceased, whose names that can be done, it must be ascertained whether any or either of the heirs of said deceased are living. Said deceased married and lived at Sturbridge, Mass., where ALFRED AUGUSTUS SILSBEE was born, and died in 1836, that being the time when he left Sturbridge, and moved into the Western country fifty or sixty years ago. Said ALFRED AUGUSTUS SILSBEE left no said brothers, or by their children, they will please to the undersigned, at Springfield, Ill., immediately, or delay. JOHN HAZEL,
HORACE WHEELER, } Administrators.
ALBERT W. ALLEN,
Springfield, Mass., Dec. 15, 1860. dec20-1713-4wt 3t

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of

L. A. HANDLEY & CO.,

is this day mutually dissolved. L. A. Handley having purchased the interest of Wm. Hall, will continue in the assets and business of the late firm, will continue to settle the affairs of the late firm, and is authorized to receipt for all debts due the firm.

Chicago, Nov. 20th, 1860. L. A. HANDLEY,
S. L. BROWN.
dec21-1713-1w

CHRISTMAS EVE SOCIAL PARTY,
—BY THE—
CHICAGO HIGHLAND GUARDS,
At their Armory, (Lind's Block),
On Monday Evening, Dec., 24, 1860.
Tickets, $1; to be had at the door on the evening of the Ball. dec21-1t

GIFFARD'S PATENT
Self-Acting Water Injector,
FOR FEEDING BOILERS.

Having been appointed the Manufacturer's Sole Agents in this section, for sale of above, we invite the attention of steam-boat parties to the invention, and are now prepared to fit orders promptly.

HUSSEY, CURTIS, HUBBARD & CO.
dec17d693-6mis-1st pg 91 Lake street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.
Great Reduction in Price,
FOR TWO MONTHS.
At Nos. 122 and 124 Clark Street.
FASSETT & COOK'S
Best Plain Photographs
FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Good Colored Photographs (large size) in nice gilt frames for five dollars, as good as can be had in any other city for ten.

Pictures in cases at reduced rates to suit customers, and in no instance will a poor picture be allowed to go out. One good picture is worth a BUSHEL of poor ones.

IVORYTYPES.
By Fassett & Cook,
Are the best made in the United States, and the only place in Chicago.
Call and examine specimens. dec4-2693-1stpim

LADIES' FURS.
RUSSIAN SABLE,
Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch
CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &C.
Low-priced Furs of every description.
Children's Goods in Great Variety.
Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Mufflers and Gloves.
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T. B. CARTER
Has received within a few days
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Embroideries in Collars and Sets,
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CLOTHS AND FLANNELS, SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.
NEW YORK PRICES.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
HARPER & HILL
Will be dissolved on the 1st of January, 1861.

Amusements.

GRAND CALICO BALL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
The Chicago Ministry-at-Large,
(UNITARIAN.)
AT BRYAN HALL,
Dec. 26th, 1860.
ALL HANDS ROUND!!
TICKETS—TWO DOLLARS.
Each Ticket admitting a gentleman and Ladies!

$37 It is requested that the ladies appear each in an American Calico Dress, for that occasion, though none will be excluded for non-compliance.

$37 It is hoped that the dresses worn at the party, or an equivalent amount of Calico in the piece, will be donated to the Ministry, for clothing the poor.

$37 Suits of clothes worn by the gentlemen at the Ball will not be refused on the next day. A full suit number for sale appropriate to the occasion may be bought for $6 to $10.

$37 A Collation will be furnished by the lady members of the two Unitarian Societies, with such assistance as will be rendered them by other religious organizations.

$37 Tickets will be sold only by a Committee of Gentlemen, with due regard to the importance of securing the attendance of an unexceptionable company.

$37 Music to consist of sixteen pieces, selected from the best Bands in the city.

$37 No White Kids, no White Waistcoats, no Mask allowed.

TO THE PUBLIC!

The Ministry-at-Large is purely benevolent, not theological, in its Objects. It knows no sects, creeds nor denominations. It is to the poor what the Bible is to the rich—a book to enable us to teach them how to live. The erection of a building as a Free Church for the Ministry-at-Large, is entirely necessary for the success of the Institution, and has been urged for the last year. It has accomplished a great deal of good, and is now in debt for the lot on which it stands, and for the erection of the building. Among the objects enumerated, but it is distinctly understood that no sectarian views will be taught or inculcated in its work. The calls for assistance from the poor are numerous, and are daily increasing; hence the necessity of this Ball.

It has been suggested that the ladies appear; and go a-calicoing, and that each lady send to her friends among the many members represented in the Ministry-at-Large, a request that a CALICO BALL, under the patronage of the ladies to whom the request may be sent, be given.

The undersigned, a Committee chosen for the purpose, have to say:

1st—That the Party shall be decorous and DECIDEDLY SOCIABLE in its character.

2d—That the entire sum raised thereby will be devoted, both to the payment of the debt, and the support, especially to the wants of the poor; and,

3d—That no person, no matter of what faith, nor whether the faith or nationality of the applicant shall be refused relief, but that relief shall be taken that none but the really poor are assisted.

Respectfully,

JONATHAN BURR,	H. D. GILMAN,
WILLIAM B. OGDEN,	E. S. WILLARD,
T. DEWITT CUYLER,	R. R. MOLONE,
GEORGE SCHNEIDER,	H. G. LOOMIS,
C. LARNED,	H. H. KIMBALL,
WILLIAM H. BARRY,	W. H. BARRY,
A. C. HAMLIN,	E. W. BLATCHFORD,
A. C. HAMLIN,	E. T. GALLOWAY,
G. S. HUBBARD,	J. H. JACKSON,
G. S. HUBBARD,	CHARLES WADSWORTH,
E. T. TILTON,	C. L. WILCOX,
E. T.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If we do not print a tenth part of the communications that are sent us—those we mean which relate to political affairs—let not those who favor us with their views think they are discourteously treated. The number of such letters is surprising even to us who know so well the effect of all popular excitements so far as they relate to the newspaper press. To read carefully all that we receive is a task that we do not pretend to perform. We are thankful for all matters in the shape of news; but the chances are that he who sends us a political disquisition will be disappointed if he expects to see it in print, and the chances against him will be increased just in proportion as his ideas are diluted with words.

THE CANAL AND THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

The suggestion contained in the letter of William Gooding, Esq., published in the TRIBUNE yesterday, relative to an appropriation by the State Legislature for the employment of two steam dredges upon the Illinois River, during seasons of low water, is deserving of serious consideration. The business of the Illinois and Michigan Canal requires that the navigation of its outlet and feeder be rendered easier and more certain during the summer and fall months. The figures given by Mr. Gooding, showing the falling off in the tolls during seasons of low water from the amount received in seasons favorable to navigation, prove conclusively that a liberal appropriation could be made, and the State be the gainer thereby. As the present financial and political troubles make it almost certain that no action will be taken by the Legislature for carrying out any of the plans for a ship canal and the turning of a volume of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois River, we trust that body will give the suggestion such consideration as its important bearing upon the Commercial and Agricultural interests of the State, as well as upon its Revenue, demands. The fact that the Canal is still in the hands of the Trustees of the Bondholders, and that its management is, therefore, in the control of a foreign body not identified in interest with the State, may possibly influence, more or less, the action of the Legislature on this subject. And this affords us an occasion for one or two suggestions relative to the subject, which, if carried out, cannot fail to enure to the benefit of the State.

Illinois is now an interest-paying State. Not only so, but she is rapidly reducing the principal of her indebtedness. The causes which led to the creation of the Trust, and to giving up the management of the Canal and its revenues to the agents of the Bondholders, no longer exist. The arrangement was the best thing possible for the State at the time it was made, because in no other way could the completion of that work be secured. But what was a good and wise thing in its inception, is, under changed circumstances, detrimental and unwise in its continuance. We suppose the Bondholders would not object to the surrender of the Trust. They would undoubtedly prefer the ordinary, interest-bearing bonds of the State, payable in full at a certain date, to the present arrangement by which a pro-rata distribution of the canal fund is made to them annually, diminishing by infinitessimal amounts the face of their bonds. If the Bondholders are willing to make such a change, the interests of the State would be subserved by agreeing to it. The canal would pass at once into the possession of the State, its revenues would go directly into the State Treasury, and the regulation of its tolls and its general management would no longer be dependent upon the will of men who, living on the seaboard, do not appreciate our local wants, nor are in any way identified with the interests of our State. We hope the suggestion, in connection with Mr. Gooding's plan for improving the navigation of the Illinois River, will, in due season, receive the earnest consideration of the Legislature.

SETTLE IT NOW.

From every quarter we obtain but one expression of sentiment relative to existing political difficulties, and that is, that they should be settled now and in such a way that they will remain settled. We greatly misjudge the temper of our people if the day of compromises (which means a demand by Slavery and a concession by Freedom,) has not gone by forever. There is a fixed and resolute purpose, growing stronger every day, not only not to yield anything more, but also to require the faithful performance of their stipulations by the States now threatening secession. The present troubles have their origin in the arrogant assumptions of the Slavery Oligarchy, and they can be peaceably and permanently settled in no other way than by the abatement of those assumptions. Slavery has no rights beyond the States in which it is established, except as given in that provision of the Constitution relative to fugitives. Everything demanded on its behalf beyond this not only has no constitutional warrant, but is in direct conflict with the genius of our institutions, and comes directly in the face of the moral sentiment of the civilized world. We would be unworthy descendants of the founders of our government, were we to suffer ourselves to be either bullied or coaxed into a violation of its spirit; and we should be traitors to humanity if we fall below the common sentiment of the age in which we live. We shall do neither the one nor the other. And because such is the sentiment throughout the free States and, we believe, in the border slaveholding States also, we repeat, there can be no permanent settlement except on the basis of moderated pretensions on the part of the Slavery Oligarchy. If the North should weakly and pusillanimously yield, she would secure but a temporary peace at the cost of humiliation. Her pliancy now would but invite subsequent demands, as the Slave power grows more arrogant from the increased strength which the new concessions will give it. Then come up again the same troubles that now afflict the nation, to be settled at greater cost than would be necessary now, or to be followed by still other concessions, each more shameful than the last, until either every vestige of freedom is gone, and one vast iron despotism usurps the place of our free institutions, or the Spirit of the Nation vindicates its ancient character by whelming its oppressors and the institution which created them in one common ruin. Unless settled now, and settled in the manner indicated, one or the other of these results will, sooner or later, surely come. There is no ground of safety except in rigorously holding the secession States to their constitutional obligations. Slavery must be content with what was conceded to it by those who framed the Federal Constitution, and who did so in the belief that it was a wrong, and, as such, doomed to an early end. It must be content to remain as a creature of sufferance where it has already been planted, and to be regarded as an outlaw everywhere else. The American people would not tolerate it a day longer if they believed that its power in the government is to be constantly augmented, if everywhere it is to have the advantage of Freedom, and if, wherever its baleful presence extends, these safeguards of liberty—freedom of speech and of the press and the security of person and property—are to be struck down. They will transmit no such heritage as this to their children. They will not risk free institutions to the chances [illegible]. They prefer meeting the matter now and making such terms as will require no concessions hereafter. If there must be a Runnymede in our history also, there will be no better time for it than now. Whether it shall come or not will be for the enemies of the Constitution and the Union to determine. We stand upon the Constitution and the laws; if they will not stand there likewise, the Constitution and laws must be vindicated at every hazard, and the responsibility for the consequences will rest upon the traitors. The Representatives and Senators in Congress who are there to reflect the will of a free constituency, will have a fearful reckoning to make with an outraged people if, in this crisis, they falter for an instant, or yield one jot or tittle to the insolent demands of the seceding States, or permit them to carry out their revolutionary threats.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S COMPROMISE.

We have come to regard the word Compromise as signifying an adjustment whereby concessions are made by *both* parties to an existing controversy. Mr. Crittenden understands it to be an adjustment in which concessions are made by only one side. His idea of the thing just adapted to the present state of affairs is expressed in the following language:

"*Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives,* That the following article be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution which ratified by the Conventions of three-fourths of the States:

"*First*—In all the Territories now or hereafter acquired North of latitude 36° 30' slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited; while in all the Territory South of that, *slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of the Territorial Government during its continuance.* All the Territory North or South of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, when it contains a population necessary for a member of Congress, with a Republican form of Government, shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of the State shall prescribe."

In the recent national election there were four parties contending for the supremacy. The Lincoln party contended for the absolute consecration of all the Territories to freedom, and polled 1,871,393 votes on that issue. The Douglas party contended for the right of the people of the Territories to have slavery or not just as they should see fit, and polled 1,409,005 votes on that issue. The Bell-Everett party had no platform of principles so far as the Territories are concerned, and they cast 661,744 votes on that issue. The Breckinridge party contended for absolute protection to slavery in the Territories, and they mustered 737,177 votes in support of that principle. **Aggregate vote, 4,679,319.** The Democratic party was rent in twain on the issue which the Breckinridge party presented, and if anything is absolutely affirmed by the struggle of the past summer and fall, it is the fact that the Douglas party voted *against* the protection of slavery in the Territories by Congress, while the Breckinridge party voted *for* such protection. The result of the election may, therefore, be fairly summed up as follows:

Against protection to Slavery in Territories.

Lincoln	1,871,393
Douglas	1,409,005
	3,280,398

For protection to Slavery in Territories.

Breckinridge	737,177
Majority against protection	2,493,121

It is not proper to count the supporters of Mr. Bell among those favoring protection to slavery in the Territories, but if we throw them into the Breckinridge scale, we have still only 1,398,921 against 3,230,398, or a majority of **1,831,477** against the principle.

Now what have we in Mr. Crittenden's so-called Compromise? Simply the declaration that in all the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. *slavery shall be protected.* Mr. Crittenden is a man of soft phases and he employs the term "Territorial Government" in designating the power which *shall protect* slavery. But inasmuch as Congress creates the Territorial Government it is difficult to see how Congress itself is not the power affording the protection. Mr. Crittenden proposes that his resolution shall be incorporated in the Constitution of the United States, and not only so, but by the terms of a subsequent resolution he proposes that it shall be as incorporated therein *that it can never be changed.* Therefore if Territorial Governments should seek to evade or nullify a provision of the Constitution—a provision so peculiarly fortified as this—would not the duty devolve upon Congress to do it for them? This logic, we apprehend, will not be gainsayed.

It needs not our assurance to convince the public that the party which has triumphed in the late Presidential election can never permit the engrafting of these planks of the Breckinridge platform into the Constitution of the United States. It has been intimated that Senator Douglas is prepared to accept this "compromise." If it is difficult to see how it may be properly called a compromise by Republicans, it is still more difficult to see how *he* can accord that courtesy to it; for it not only extinguishes his "great principle" by *establishing* slavery south of 36 deg. 30 min., but it overthrows the same "great principle" by *prohibiting* slavery north of that parallel! We notice that Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, a disciple of Popular Sovereignty in its mild type, has accepted the "compromise." Is he Mr. Douglas' *avant courier* on this occasion? We shall await the answer to our query with no ordinary interest.

WHAT IS DOING DOWN SOUTH.

Indignant Letter from a Man who has been There.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Chicago, Dec. 20, 1860.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

You will confer a great favor upon me by publishing the enclosed communication. I have just returned from the South, and know what is actually going on. It is truly a "Reign of Terror" there.

I will refer you to Mr. Rounds, E. S. Smith, E. A. Storrs, and H. Dow of Chicago; the Judges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and Messrs. R. H. and H. M. Magill, and J. B. Bennett of Cincinnati.

Yours, P. V. WISE.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In the *Times* of the 19th inst., I noticed a communication from a correspondent in the nature of a parody on the reports of the Republican press, detailing the state of affairs in the South at present. The *thing* is dated "Vicksburg, Miss.," but was hatched up in this city. Even the craven-hearted fellow that penned that mess dare not go to Vicksburg and say in the hearing of any son of the "Chivalrous South" that he is from Chicago. No, not for his life he durst not. I have just returned from that crazy and distracted country, and know what the state of the public feeling is. I have not read an account in a single Republican paper that *exaggerated* a single occurrence or fact, but on the contrary many do not tell the whole truth, because the facts show such a revolting state of things that many would not believe a word of it. What would the meek editor of the cringing *Times* say if he should behold with his own eyes three men hung up by rude ropes in the hands of half drunken, infuriated Democrats, and after being thus "civilly" murdered, the bodies taken down and burned! Or a man crammed into a pork barrel, some stones thrown in with him, then the barrel tightly headed up, and the whole rolled into the Mississippi River!! Or men in the image of God, seized by these same kind of Southern *chivalrous gentlemen*, their bodies disfigured by the rope and branding iron, and then ornamented with a coat of tar, feathers and cotton, and then with this benevolent, hospitable Southern dress, forcibly sent out of the country!! No crime alleged against any of them. Nothing that they had said or done to or with the "niggers" or their Democratic system of slavery, only that when *questioned* by these demons of slavery the victims of their rage stated that they answered they were from the North, or had voted for Lincoln, or thought that Lincoln would enforce the laws.

Great God! has it come to this, here in this land of liberty and free government, that it is a crime punishable with death to constitutionally vote for a constitutionally nominated candidate for President of the United States? Does the whited sepulchre of the *Times* really maintain such a position? Certainly he does. Oh! the cold-hearted, [illegible] rebuking the cowardly [illegible] claims, "Served them right; well done, good and faithful servants." Why does the Democratic press as a general thing aid and abet these secession murderers and disunion traitors? It only makes the matter worse for the North to cringe or yield an inch to the South. It is true the country is in a great crisis, but yielding to the despotism and caste of slavery will not save the country. As Douglas said in his letter of acceptance last summer, "The laws must be enforced and insubordination prevented at all hazards." These traitors and murderers in the South must be treated and the laws enforced against them the same as against any traitors or murderers; instance in the case of John Brown and his confederates. Suppose that these outrages were shifted from the South to New England, what would these same dastardly Democrats say and do? Oh! with what a patriotic howl they would cry, "Put down, shoot and hang the abolitionist murderers and traitors." But as the outrages are committed to further and perpetuate slavery, the "sum of all villanies," they assist them in the disgraceful work. Every Republican must show himself a man, and not yield an inch in principle to pacify any traitors, North or South.

P. V. WISE.

WHAT A PRO-SLAVERY DOCTOR SUFFERED.

The following comes to us by mail, but without date. It has the air of truth about it; but we know nothing of the writer:

I am a Canadian by birth, and have for the past thirteen or fourteen years made my home in various parts of the South, except when on a medical tour of investigation to France. I returned from Europe in May, 1860, and traveled through the South generally, looking for a location. Passing down the Mississippi River, I was offered strong inducements to go into Ouachita Parish while on my way to Red River, and was prevailed upon to stop at Trenton and practice my profession. I there laid out my all in the purchase of two slaves and a stock of medicines, thinking by purchasing slaves I should assure myself of the favor of the citizens in this time of political strife and secret murder. I advanced even beyond my own expectations in getting a large practice. I was called upon to doctor a negro belonging to Mr. Collins, and said slave was negligent in taking medicine. I made complaint to his master and he punished him for it. The slave, a few days after, told his master I was trying to get him run away, and also, as I was afterward informed, hired his fellow slave to tell the same thing, and immediately the report spread through the country that I was an anti-slavery man. On the 25th day of November a company of men called at my office, and ordered me to follow them, stating, at the same time, I was a "d—d Abolitionist," and they had come to hang me by the neck. I was taken to Trenton City and chained, and kept two days without food. On the second day, just at night, I was taken out stripped to the shirt, pinioned to the ground, and received *one hundred and thirty-five lashes* in the presence of hundreds of people. Some of the crowd then cried "Hang him! hang him!" and a rope was brought so near I could almost touch it. *One* noble-hearted man, with whom I had boarded, here cried out, with the tears streaming down his face, "Gentlemen, if you hang Dr. Ruttan, hang me too, for I know him to be innocent!" He was silenced with threats and curses, and dragged away by his weeping wife. I verily believe the only thing that saved my life was a letter in my trunk addressed to my uncle, in which I earnestly defended the South. My trunks had previously been broken open and my papers searched. They now handed me back such of them as they thought proper, but they took $275 from my trunk and some gold money from my pocket, none of which was ever returned. I had twenty-four hours to leave the country in, and the last thing I saw was my office and medicines in flames.

Thus I was set at liberty without coat or vest, and my shirts literally whipped into shreds, with one hundred and twenty-five miles to travel, in danger of losing my life if caught. I traveled all that night through marsh and swamp, for nine miles of which I was part of the time over my hips in the water, and never out of the water farther than my knees. This lasted for six or seven hours. The next day, being overcome by fatigue and fright, I slept two or three hours, then started again on my journey, traveling all day and night again, and till afternoon of the following day when I reached the Mississippi River, having traveled the entire time through the wilderness without tasting food. I here waited with anxious watch for a steamer until late in the afternoon, when, with a glad heart, I stepped on board of one, having obtained permission to work my passage to New Orleans as a deck hand. Here I was met by my old friends whom *I* hope God will protect and bless for their kindness, who carefully secreted me from the accursed Vigilance Committees of that city until a favorable time for my departure North.

This is my latest experience at the South. I went there a strictly conservative Southern man. I never did in my life meddle with a slave in any way, but was always in favor of the institution remaining where it is, and I settled at the South willing heartily to devote myself to her interests.

(Signed) W. C. RUTTAN, M. D.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

Letter from O. M. Vinton—How to Do It.

DENVER CITY, Dec. 9th, 1860.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Believing that it is the duty of every man to extend information that will be of any benefit to those who may be preparing to come out to this country next spring, I will give them a few ideas that they may act upon. I will speak of those things that can be brought here at a good profit. Potatoes are now worth $6 per bushel, and in the spring will be worth $8 to $10. While they are so cheap in Chicago, they can be made one of the best paying articles that can be sent out here. I will tell them how: Take the potatoes, peal, slice and dry them as they would apples. And if any one would go in on a large scale, then take a small room, put a stove in it, place boards as temporary shelves, and in that way a very large amount of potatoes could be dried in a few weeks; after drying they will only weigh about 7 1-2 to 8 lbs. to the bushel. They are so indispensable to health, and so cheap in your city, that a few thousand bushels would not glut this market, or vary the *fair* price one cent per lb. by drying the potato. They can be delivered in this city, at a cost not exceeding $1 per bushel, put up in sacks. A good article of real pork sausage meat, well seasoned, and put up in about the size of oyster cans,—(old oyster cans can be had for nothing)—would answer well. It can be wholesaled at 25 to 30 cents per pound. Fresh Pork is now selling at 30 cents, and will be no less this season. Sausages put up in cans, and lard filled over them, will pay first rate, and keep perfectly sweet a whole year. Dried pumpkins or squash is a good article to bring with your family. Lard put up after the English style, in beefs bladders, would be not only economical, but a most convenient way to transport it to all parts of the mines. Small packages, when *not* expensive, are the *most* desirable. Lard has, and will continue, to pay a good profit, as we can have no substitute for it. Tin is the best for lard, and for butter also. Good butter put up in cans of about five to twenty pounds, will keep, and find a ready sale all over the country, at 40 to 75 cents per pound. Common butter, put over the fire and brought nearly to a boil, then take it off, let it settle, all the salt and sediment going to the bottom, will leave the butter free from all impurities; put it in tin cans, let it cool, then seal it air tight, and it will keep for two years without becoming the least rancid. That kind of butter will be, for cooking and for the bakery uses, worth one-third to one-half more than lard, with a quick sale. Cheese of the best quality is sold at 35 to 40c per lb., and at 25c it would go freely.

The best route next spring will be from Omaha, which will save at least one hundred and forty miles of the hardest road on the route.

I am of the opinion, from all that I have heard, that fruit will be delivered in this city from Omaha, at five cents, by contract. That will do very well. We shall find no fault with that price—and even those figures will pay the fruiterer well. If the Railroad is completed to Omaha next spring, through Iowa, then that will be the only shipping point for this market.

I will merely mention that Charley Harrison is now on trial for the second murder in this city within six months. The jury are very silent, with one or two exceptions, and no doubt he will be cleared, as he only fired about five balls into his opponent's *head*, after he was *dead*, and that in *self defence.* In my next I will give more of the circumstances connected with this affair, and the man C. H.

O. M. VINTON.

A [illegible] Rebuked.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* [illegible]

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Project for a New Confederacy—Commodore Shubrick Denies—Poor Old Buck—Traitors in Office abetting the cause of Disunion while drawing their pay from the Treasury—Wade's Speech—Its effect.

It is said in unusually reliable circles that a strong movement is going on in the border States, upon both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, for a great middle confederacy, to be called the "*Central United States, or the Federal Republic of Washington;*" and to include New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the Northwest, upon one side, and Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri upon the other. Men high in position and influence favor it, and it is also said that it will soon be suggested officially by the Executive of one of the chief States concerned.

[Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Commodore Shubrick denies that he has prepared a letter of resignation in case his native State secedes. Another naval man of South Carolina (pay $3,000 per annum) says that he will not be such a fool until South Carolina can offer him as good a berth as the one he would have to give up.

The President is less decided than before, but still regards the assurances of the South Carolina Congressmen as sufficient protection to the Federal property and the lives of our soldiers.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

If we except the treatment of Major Anderson by the Administration, nothing so bad has lately occurred as the permission extended by Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, to retain his office, and to go to the South on leave of absence for the purpose of stirring up disaffection and precipitating disunion, in accordance with the instructions of the Governor of Mississippi. Mr. Thompson does not pretend to go as a minister of peace. His own record will not permit that, even if his State were not one of the most clamorous for secession. It is said that Mr. Thompson has drawn his salary up to the 4th of March, and that he does not intend to return. Thus, while the President may be cognizant of such a fact as this, he attempts to delude the public under the cloak of having granted leave of absence to the Secretary of the Interior.

In the same category may be classed the letter of the Superintendent of Public Printing, a South Carolinian, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State, in which, while expressing his warm sympathy with the movement to break up the Union, he encloses a carefully prepared table pointing out the manner in which, after South Carolina has seceded, she may establish postal regulations to rival or counteract those of the United States Government! I inclose you a copy of this correspondence. Mr. Hartt, the Superintendent, is a Pennsylvanian born—a native, I think of Bucks county—and his important position under the present Administration was conferred upon him by Mr. Buchanan. He, like Secretary Thompson, is retained, notwithstanding his public and persistent support of those who are deliberately trying to plunge us into the horrors of disunion. So far is this example imitated, that many of the officers of the Government—one of them, I regret to say, a citizen of Pennsylvania at this time—are now traversing the Southern States, drawing their pay while aiding the Disunionists. A large number of Southern clerks, who have not yet resigned, are absent attending to this labor of love, and others are contributing daily to Disunion newspapers the most inflammatory articles against the Northern people and against the Constitution itself. With some exceptions, the great body of the office-holders of the General Government in the free States are pursuing the same course. Newspapers conducted by such mercenaries as Greene, of the Boston *Post*, paid out of the public treasury, coolly argue in favor of secession, or against the right of coercing a seceding State.

Long ago, even before the Charleston Convention assembled, I asserted in my letters that Mr. Buchanan intended to break up the Union. That his purpose was to destroy the Democratic party many honest people believed, and having accomplished that, he is now engaged in fulfilling the other prophecy.—There is not at this moment, even in Mississippi or South Carolina, so dangerous and powerful a foe of this Republic as James Buchanan. All his acts, if not all his words, contemplate and welcome it—and those who claim to be his organs are all on the side of the enemies of the country. OCCASIONAL.

The following is the letter of that man Hartt, to which "Occasional" refers.

The papers of the day contain the following letter, as laid by its President before the Senate of South Carolina, from the pen of the Superintendent of the Public Printing:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1860.

HON. WM. D. PORTER:

Dear Sir:—Noticing in the newspapers that there has been some action in the Legislature in reference to the formation of a postal system for the State, I have taken the liberty of forwarding to your address copies of the regulations now in use by the Federal Government for its foreign and domestic postal arrangements, to which you will please give proper direction. *It will give me much pleasure to forward documents of a similar character for other branches of Government, upon an intimation that they may be useful, and to assist, in any way, the furtherance of a cause which has my most earnest sympathy.*

Very respectfully, your obt. servt.

JOHN HARTT.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18th.

WADE'S SPEECH.—Rising a-tip-toe, the old man, with wrath in his visage, charged across the floor, almost to the aisle which divides the North and South, and with startling vehemence, warned the traitors of the overwhelming vengeance with which a just people would punish their monstrous crime. "If you conquer us," said the old man, with lofty scorn, bringing his palms together with startling energy, "you are heroes! If we conquer you, you are rebels, and you will meet the fate of traitors!" In his peroration, the Senator rose almost to sublimity. The scenes, trials and associations of '76 crowded upon his imagination. He saw the old flag of the Constitution floating above the Capitol "which Washington consecrated." "That blessed old flag," said he, "my own father fought for—an humble soldier in the Revolution, he manfully braved trials and sufferings under it ten-fold worse than death. That old flag, for which *he* ventured all, is the glorious flag which protected *me* in youth. It has been the glory and pride of my manhood. Not one star shall be torn from its ample folds! And," said the old man, as if concentrating himself for the real sacrifice, and throwing his whole soul into his language—"by the mercy of God I will DIE under it." If every Senator on the floor had been President of that body, and all its officers Sergeant-at-arms, their combined efforts to repress applause would have proved futile.

Altogether this was the most thrillingly dramatic scene it has been my fortune to witness. Here the passions of anxiety, fear, desire and hope, contended in the hearts of multitudes, and reflected their diverse influences in their deportment and countenances. You could hear their hearts beat. Now you would discover pallor overspreading the visages of hundreds, perhaps quickly followed by the suffusion of noble excitement, born of eloquence.

The department of Senators was, perhaps, the most striking feature of the scene. The Republicans were gathered in a circle about the venerable speaker, their features involuntarily expressing sympathy with his sentiments. Douglas sunk deeply down into his chair, until his body seemed compressed into itself, leaving nothing of him visible scarcely, but that shaggy, lion-like crest of his, and broad shoulders, forming a base for the grand figure head, his eyes, now and then, gleaming with satisfaction, or retreating under the ambush of threatening brows, but constantly stealing out upon the orator with approving glances, menacing Brown of Mississippi, leaning anxiously forward with fierce visage, elbow on his knee and fingers tugging nervously at his grizzly beard—the attitude and deportment of a man of fiery passions deeply angered and agitated.

Hunter of Virginia, of ominous and gloomy presence, plunged deep into his cushions, now lost in dreary reflection, or roused into wrathful animation, but unshifting his position—excepting now and then a lazy, heavy rolling of his monstrous, ragged head, to bring his lowering eyes in range with the speaker, to gaze steadily and sternly awhile, and lose their glare again in dark introspection;—Iverson, malignant and scornful, but uneasy in his place, nervously drifts to the side of a sympathetic Senator, for disguise; dull Powell, with stupid cunning, lumbers heavily to the floor with badgering queries, insensible to courtesy and impervious to rebuke; rattle-brained Green, popping up with uncertain notions which flicker in his unsteady mind and are extinguished in folly, subsides again into obscurity, as if he were a clod flung into a puddle; obese Bigler, cowardly as tricky, approves the argument, but is terrified at the application; cantharides Fitch, rigid as granite, and inscrutable, glares fiercely into the future, and loves no man in that grand chamber; Davis and Wigfall—where are they? Is their absence deliberate?

Besides the great audience in the galleries, which were packed in the seats and aisles until the chamber overflowed and hundreds were excluded, the ante-rooms were thronged with the wives and daughters of Senators, and the lobbies mobilized with privileged characters. Five Judges of the Supreme Court, and many of the most distinguished men of the nation, were present. Hon. Thos. Ewing sat in profound attention; and Judge McLean, who is overwhelmed with anxiety, sat in full view, nodding his head with approval throughout the speech.

Starvation Imminent in Alabama.

This startling announcement is made by the Mobile *Register*:

"Great as the pinch is here among all classes of men who are engaged in business, and who have peculiar engagements to meet, and all of us, without exception, rich and poor, strong and weak, feel it—it is nothing to the actual suffering that is likely to overtake the citizens of small means in some portions of the interior of Alabama. In these localities it is not a question of temporary inability to meet moneyed engagements, but the pressure comes in the shape of actual want to whole families. It is well known that the last summer's corn crop in many of the counties of Middle and South Alabama was a disastrous failure, and serious fears were entertained of a scarcity of meat and bread, even before political events came to deepen the gloomy prospect. One of our oldest subscribers writes us from Choctaw County, under a very recent date, the following sad picture of the state of things in that county:

"'You Mobilians have but a faint idea of the misery that will be likely to exist in the country the coming year. I can assure you, from my own observation, that in less than two months from this time eight families out of ten will actually be out of corn, and a great part of them will not have the money to buy it with. And as your merchants will not fill orders unless the cash accompanies such orders, where is it to come from?'"

After Them.

It is known that Potter, the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, together with a party of friends, is, or has been, over in the wilds of Arkansas, hunting. A party of gentlemen left here yesterday morning for the purpose of "hunting" them out of the country.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

The South Carolina Convention.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

An assemblage is now in session at Charleston, having been driven from Columbia by a fear of the small pox, which purposes to wrest from the United States a part of their domain. That South Carolina is such part we proceed to prove.

After the surrender of Charleston to the British, the people of South Carolina, who had sworn fidelity to Congress and the Union, turned round and took the oath of allegiance to the crown, by thousands, enlisted to take up arms against the country, and sought in every way to prove their fidelity to Great Britain. The legislature, disheartened and demoralized, passed an act placing all the powers of the government in the hands of Governor Rutledge, who himself soon found it necessary to withdraw from the state, which was thus so completely controlled by British authority as Canada. Georgia was also entirely in the possession of the British, and it was gravely proposed that a treaty of peace should be made on the principle of *uti possidetis*, leaving South Carolina and Georgia to the British provinces, as they were by the general acquiescence of the people.

But "the United States of America" had no such intention. They regarded South Carolina and Georgia as a part of that beloved country to which they had consecrated their "lives, fortunes and sacred honor," to make it forever a "free, sovereign and independent" nation. They also considered the condition of large numbers of true patriots, some in exile, and many living in fear from bloody Tarleton and the Tory assassins. Accordingly they sent down an army from the North, under the brave General Greene, of Rhode Island, who, at immense sacrifices, wrested both provinces out of the hands of Great Britain, and brought them into the Union again. Amid the general joy at the result, and at the peace which speedily followed, those perjured traitors who had joined Cornwallis were condoned, without trial, through the fraternal spirit then everywhere prevailing.

That soil, and every foot of it, is thus consecrated to us as an integral part and parcel of that which we love as "Our Country," by the blood and treasure which it cost in the recovery, and by the memory of the honored dead who remained "faithful among the faithless," through all the trials of the revolution. Since that day, thousands upon thousands of the people of the North have, from time to time, settled in those States, as business or inclination prompted, with the same feelings that they would have had in removing to another part of their native State; that it was all the same country, until there is hardly a family circle in the North which has not had some connections there; and those who have died there have left to surviving friends the consoling thought that their bones rest in the soil of their native country. Those graves can never be alienated.

The descendants of those traitors, and others who have imbibed their spirit, are again trying to rend from the United States those broad lands which were a part of the new-born nation when it assumed independence, and which they had reconquered from the treachery of its inhabitants and the power of England. Short-sighted and timid men at the North, too, are again counselling a cowardly and traitorous acquiescence in the dismemberment of the territory which our fathers would not surrender a single rood of to a world in arms. There is no power on earth that can rend that territory from the country of which it is an original part. It is, and of right ought to be, and must forever continue to be, in the eyes of our own laws and constitution, and in the eyes of all nations, within the bounds of the United States, under the protection of the American flag, and subject to the laws of Congress as "the supreme law of the land." Not even the present craven Administration will dare to recognize the doings of the unlawful assembly now sitting in South Carolina as of any more authority against the constitution and laws of the United States than the late John Brown meeting at Boston.

A few determined wicked men can make a great deal of trouble, as these perverse and obstinate South Carolina leaders prove. Their disunion agitation has already cost the nation more than fifty South Carolinas could make good in fifty years. It has already produced more bad feeling than any event in our history. In all parts of the nation, at the South as well as the North, their precipitation is alike execrated. If it depended upon the votes of the people, we do not believe that there is a man, woman or child that would not willingly let South Carolina go where she might please. If the Constitution could be so amended as to allow any number of discontented individuals to withdraw at their own will, it would find a universal approval so far as these are concerned. Everybody is heartily tired of their vaporing, bravado and nonsense. But, unfortunately, the question is not one of personal feelings; it is a question of constitutions, of laws, of traditional rights; and it ought to be met with the cautious, patient, far-seeing, dignified wisdom which alone is appropriate in the conduct of the critical affairs of States.

The Feeling in South Carolina.

[Correspondence N. Y. Evening Post.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 14, 1860.

It is the opinion of all classes here, that even if the compromises proposed by the President in his message were immediately adopted, and even if every demand hitherto made by the South were granted, the secession of *this State* in less than a week, would, nevertheless, take place. The present movement toward compromise is well understood to come from the border slave States, whose fidelity to the southern cause has always been questioned by the secession leaders. The origin of the movement is, of itself, enough to kill it with us; and whatever may be the plan proposed, (if a proposition is reached at all, by the Congressional Committee,) it will be utterly impotent to restrain this State and her allies. All attempts at compromise at this juncture must be in vain. The die is cast, and this Union is no more forever.

And now, as to coercion. It is useless to deny that South Carolina expects it and is well prepared to meet it; nor will she meet it alone, for the first blood shed in the southern cause will cement the cotton States in determined opposition to compromises, which, previous to the shedding of blood, three or four of those States may be willing to consider. If any cotton State is to be influenced by future compromise to stay in the Union, South Carolina must be allowed to secede in peace. If no attempt is made to coerce her, other States now disposed to follow in her wake, will have no immediate cause to hurry their movements and may listen to conservative propositions. By the establishment of the precedent of a peaceable secession, they will perceive they have always had at hand a remedy for the infringement of their State rights, and in this confidence may be better prepared to await an "overt act."

To those engaged in foreign trade in our city, nothing could serve a better purpose than an attempt of coercing this State. The channels of trade now set steadily from here to New York, and in the event of *peaceable* secession, many years would be required to divert them toward foreign ports. Our merchants and jobbers, many of whom came originally from the North, have established credits in New York, which will secure their trade with that city for the present generation. They feel in a manner under an obligation to the importers and jobbers in New York, from whom they have hitherto made their purchases, for past favors; and the strength of habit will also promote a continuance of traffic with your city, if secession is allowed to take place in peace. Direct importation will, from the necessities of the case, require a length of time for its full inauguration; and during this period, a great part of the present excitement may subside.

But in the event of a civil war, the foreign merchants among us understand that a mortal hate—whatever the issue of the conflict—must ensue between the North and the South. This hate, which is always stronger than interest among the hot-headed and warm-hearted sons of the South, would forever stop trade between the sections. Thus a foreign trade would be established to their infinite gain, as well as to the profit of the nations from whom we import. It is the object of all who are or who wish to become direct importers; of all who wish Charleston to rival New York in the coming years; who wish her to be the importing city of the South as New York is of the North; who are hoping for a rise in real estate here; who are looking for a market for cotton bills in our own banks—it is the object of all these classes to increase, by every means in their power, the existing hatred of the South for the North. To seek the employment of force to bring South Carolina back into the Union from which she is to secede, would be a perfect Godsend. It is at once evident how much our city would in the end be benefited by an attempt at coercing the State. As family quarrels are always the hardest to reconcile, so the hate engendered among us would be bitter and interminable, and all intercourse in the way of trade must necessarily cease.

What has been said above has been prompted by the knowledge of the fact that the forts in Charleston harbor are being placed in a position of defence. It is well known here that large quantities of powder and shell have been landed for them, and stored in their magazines since the beginning of the present secession movement. It is believed that the commander of the post has been ordered to defend his charge to the last extremity, and the assistance of war vessels may be expected to aid his resistance to any force South Carolina shall send against him. From all accounts these fortifications, which command the city as well as the harbor, are fully armed and well fitted to sustain a vigorous attack. No one could suppose for a moment that South Carolina after her secession will permit these forts to remain in the hands of the Federal Government. She cannot allow the guns which overlook and threaten Charleston to remain where they are, with no attempt to take them.

The question which alone remains is, will the forts surrender without resistance to the large force which must be sent to take them, or will there be a fight, and the star of the Union set amid blood and carnage.

We are upon the verge of the great event which will bring a speedy answer to this question. Already its nearness is shadowed in the sober and thoughtful faces of those who pass along our streets. There are hard lines about the mouth, and dark looks from under scowling brows, which speak of the determined purpose, and tell of the desperate anxiety within.

An Incendiary Advice.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Monday concludes an article on the subject of sending Commissioners to the Cotton States with the following recommendation:

"Let the first Convention, then, be held between Maryland and Virginia, and these two States agreeing, *let them provide sufficient force to seize upon the city of Washington*, and if coercion is to be attempted, let it begin with subjugating the States of Maryland and Virginia. Thus practical and efficient fighting in the Union will prevent the powers of the Union from falling into the hands of our enemies.

"We hope Virginia will depute her commissioners to Maryland first, and, *providing for the seizure of Washington and Old Point, Harper's Ferry and Gosport Navy Yard, present these two States in the attitude of rebels, resisting coercion.* This was the way Patrick Henry brought about the revolution, and this is the best use that Virginia can make of commissions of any kind. Disunion, to all intents and purposes, now exists. Let each State provide quickly for its own safety."

THE UNION IN CINCINNATI.

Great Meeting at the Opera House.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Notwithstanding the rain which continued throughout the day, and the disagreeable condition of the streets, yesterday afternoon, every seat and every inch of standing room in the Opera House was occupied by some lover of the Union; and we are assured by those outside that thousands went away without being able to obtain more than a glimpse of the immense crowd within. The day being dark and gloomy, the gas was lighted, and the Opera Hall presented as brilliant an appearance as usual in the evening. The Orchestra of the Theater was present and played several national airs, while the audience were being seated, which made the "fires of patriotism glow within the bosoms" of every one, and cheer followed cheer. An incident occurred before business was proceeded with, which it is a pleasing task to record: Concealed behind one of the scenes was a national flag, and on the screen being removed, the people became wild with delight. The men shouted, and the ladies in the balcony waived their handkerchiefs as expressive of their approbation and patriotism.

[After much speechifying, the following resolutions, which are not what they ought to be, but a great improvement upon the dirt-eating series adopted at Philadelphia, were passed: TRIB.]

Resolved, 1st. That we earnestly cherish the Federal Constitution, the integrity of the Union, and the peace and security of all its citizens.

2d. That we hold secession by a State, or resistance by any State to the Federal laws, to be unconstitutional and revolutionary, to be met with firmness, but yet in a spirit of forbearance and conciliation.

3d. That we hold all State laws opposing the just execution of the Fugitive Slave Law not only unconstitutional and void, but mischievous in their influence on the feelings of the people both North and South, and that all good citizens will unite to effect the repeal of such laws.

4th. That the clause in the Constitution which guarantees the rendition of fugitive slaves was indispensable to the formation, and is indispensable to the existence, of the Union, right in itself and necessary to the South, and every good citizen will faithfully sustain the execution of the laws made in pursuance of that provision.

5th. That we most earnestly disapprove of and condemn the intemperate and unjust denunciations in each section of the country, against the people of the other, which have for so many years been prevalent, and which, originating with a few, have at length fixed the prejudices, embittered the feelings, and misguided the judgment of many, and we believe the uncandid discussion of the slavery question to be one chief cause of the political evils of the day.

6th. That we, in common, as we believe, with the mass of the Northern people, hold in utter detestation and abhorrence any effort to foment insubordination or insurrection among the slaves; and that all good citizens will be faithful to humanity and religion, as well as to law, in opposing to the utmost all such attempts.

7th. That we have entire confidence that the united and persevering efforts of candid men to counteract the evil spirit which has so long been spreading in the land—to make the North and the South more accurately acquainted with the real circumstances of each other—to discountenance the bitterness so common in the press and on public occasions—to maintain the Constitution—and to cherish a spirit of candor and justice, will not only preserve our beloved Union but ultimately restore to the hearts of all its people their ancient faith and love.

8th. That "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and every citizen, high or low, rich or poor, must contribute to the price, or expect to lose the treasure; and therefore we call upon all in this eventful crisis to awake, throw off the shackles of party, and work like men in the cause of the Union.

9th. That a Committee of thirteen be appointed by the Chairman at his leisure, to prepare and publish an address on the subject of the foregoing resolutions, and to take such other steps as they may deem proper to advance the general object of this meeting.

After the reading of the resolutions, the orchestra struck up "Hail Columbia," which stilled the tumult for the moment, when the audience broke out afresh with the most vehement applause.

Caleb Cushing as he Was and as he Is. His Malediction upon Disunionists in 1836.

[Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Press.]

Caleb Cushing, ex-United States Attorney General, candidate for the Supreme Court, and now named for the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General Cass, is expected to reach Washington to-day. He has been the most industrious assistant of the Southern conspirators for the last six months, in the Northern States. Through his mal-administration of the Charleston Convention, and his retirement from the chair of the Baltimore Convention, he chiefly aided to plunge the Democratic party into disaster. I desire to call the attention of Caleb Cushing to a celebrated malediction levelled at all men who, at any moment of madness or passion, inspired either by mercenary motives, or by a desire to propitiate the tyrants of the old world, animated by a purpose of revenge or rebellion, misled by theories or purchased by a lust of office, might breathe an irreverent thought against the Union or plot its downfall. It is as follows:

"I pray to God, if in the decree of his providence he have any mercy in store for me, not to suffer me to behold the hour of its dissolution; its glory extinct; the banner of its pride rent and trampled in the dust; its nationality a moral of history; its grandeur, a vision of the morning slumber, vanished; its liberty a disembodied spirit, brooding, like the genius of the past, amid the prostrate monuments of its old magnificence.

"To him that shall plot or compass the dissolution of this Union, I would apply language resembling what I remember to have seen of an old anathema: Wherever fire burns, or water runs; wherever ship floats, or land is tilled; wherever the skies vault themselves, or the lark carols to the dawn, or sun shines, or earth greens in his ray; wherever God is worshipped in temples or heard in thunder; wherever man is honored or woman loved; there [illegible] and forever, shall have no part or lot in the honor of man or the love of woman. Ixion's revolving wheel, the overmantling cup at which Tantalus may not slake his unquenchable thirst, the unsatiable vulture gnawing at the immortal heart of Prometheus, the rebel giants writhing in the volcanic fires of Ætna, are but faint types of his doom."

When Mr. Cushing reaches Washington I hope he will read the above, and if he desires the name of the author I will give it to him. *It is from his own pen and his own tongue, and was spoken in the House of Representatives in 1836.* I copy it from the *Daily Herald*, published at Newburyport, Mass., (Caleb's own residence,) of Wednesday, December 12, conducted by a gentleman who is on the best terms with Cushing, and who extracted the above extraordinary curse upon the enemies of the country, from Cushings own printed speeches.

Exports of New York.

[From the Courier and Enquirer, 19th.]

The Exports for the week past exceed a value of three and a half million of dollars, and include Foreign goods, principally Sugars, to an unusual extent. But the export of Domestic Produce has been a continuation of the grand scale heretofore alluded to—for instance, the exports of Clover Seed, an apparently insignificant article, are to the value of about one hundred thousand dollars. There were also 63,000 brls Flour, (of which about 55,000 brls to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and Bristol,) 740,000 bush Wheat, 112,000 bush Corn, 2,00 brls and tcs Beef, 778,000 lbs Bacon, 468,000 lbs Lard, over one million pounds of Cheese, 570,000 lbs Butter, 10,500 bales Cotton, 18,000 brls Naval Stores, and 1,169,000 lbs Tallow, besides other articles, such as Oil Cake, &c., in large quantities.

The export of Breadstuffs has been greatly in excess of the receipts, and if continued, must soon exhaust the supplies at this market, especially in Wheat. Corn, although in no better supply than Wheat, is not so much wanted, and yet the shipments, latterly, have been liberal. Flour is in small stock, but supplies can be kept up by means of the Railroads.

The Mississippi Negroes to be Instructed in Republican Policy.

We find the following curious statement in the Panola (Miss.) *Star*, of December 13th:

We wish to suggest the propriety of all slave owners taking some pains to correct a very false impression now prevailing among the negroes about the election of Lincoln. It is generally believed by our slaves that they were to be free if Lincoln was elected, or at least they think somehow or other they are to be benefitted by his election. We do not recommend it, but suggest for the consideration of the better judgment of our fellow citizens whether it would not be best to tell them that the election of Lincoln had nothing in the world to do with them or their freedom, but has reference to the question of making new slave States; that nothing has been done or will be done to change their condition, by Mr. Lincoln or anybody else, and that all the talk they hear about the slavery question cannot, in any way, free them.

We would be glad to hear an expression of opinion on the subject, and have made this suggestion at the instance of some large slave owners.

If something of this kind is not done, and also a strong check kept upon them, we must have trouble with our negroes soon. It is impossible for them to remain passive while we have so much excitement around them every day.

Poisoning in New England.

Dr. Charles T. Jackson has contributed an interesting article to the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* on this subject, based upon his own researches in this department of science, for the last quarter of a century. He says:

The whole number of cases recorded in my laboratory notes, in which analysis has been made for poisons, is forty, and of this number in only fourteen was poison actually discovered. It will be observed that the statement in toxicological authorities, that arsenic is by far the most common and frequent instrument of secret poisoning, is sustained by my analyses. Not a single instance of strychnia poisoning has been met with, notwithstanding the fact that it was searched for by Stass's and other approved processes, in nearly all the cases in which I failed to detect mineral poisons.

Phosphorus, in the form of "vermin exterminator," is a new poison, only recently introduced into the list of instruments of murder, and it will be seen that we have had two well-marked cases, where that terrible and inflammable poison, phosphorus, has been criminally employed. * * * *

Notwithstanding the increased facilities afforded for the commission of the crimes of poisoning, by the discovery and general sale of the poisonous vegetable alkaloids, the equal advance of chemical art, in the department of analysis, affords the means for detection of the crime. Still, I would remark, it must be extremely difficult to induce any one to take in food or drink those intensely bitter and very disagreeable tasting vegetable poisons, and especially strychnine.

Good Game.

One of our most prominent citizens, Saturday night, was seen parading the streets with a double-barrelled shot gun, who stated that he was "a-gunning" for an Abolitionist. The game is good, but somewhat scarce in this region about this time.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

— Mrs. Curtis, of Bath, Me., long separated from her husband, and living at Portland, was seduced by him last week, and forcibly carried off.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING ON SECESSION.

He Gives His Opinion About Nullification, and Illustrates it with a Lucid Example.

We produce for the benefit of the present day and generation, the following letter on Nullification, from the celebrated pen of Major Jack Downing:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1833.

To the editor of the *Portland Courier*, in the Mariners' Church Building, second story, eastern end, Fore street, away down East in the State of Maine.

MY KIND AND DEAR OLD FRIEND:—The President's message to Congress makes cracking work here. Mr. Calhoun shows his teeth like a lion. Mr. McDuffie is cool as a cucumber, though they say he's got a terrible tempest inside of him, that he'll let out before long. For my part I think the President's message is about right. I was sitting with the President in the east room last night, chatting about one thing and another, and the President says he, Major Downing, have you read my message that I sent to Congress to-day? I told him I hadn't. Well, says he, I should like to have you read it and give me your opinion upon it. So he handed it to me and I sot down and I read it through.

And when I got through, now says I Gineral, I'll tell you jest what I think of this ere business. When I was a youngster, some of us Downingville boys used to go down to Sebago pond every Spring, and hire out a month or two rafting logs across the pond. And one time I and cousin Ephraim, and Joel, and Bill Johnson, and two or three more of us had each a whapping great log to carry across the pond. It was rather a windy day and the waves kept the logs bobbing up and down pretty considerable bad, so we agreed to bring 'em along side and side and lash 'em together and drive some thole-pins in the outermost logs and row 'em over together. We went along two or three miles pretty well. But by an by Bill Johnson began to complain. He was always an uneasy harum scarum sort of a fellow. Always thought everybody else had an easier time than he had, and when he was a boy, always used to be complaining that the other boys had more butter on their bread than he had. Well, Bill was rowing on the leeward side, and he begun to fret and said his side went the hardest, and he wouldn't give us any peace till one of us changed sides with him.

Well Bill hadn't rowed but a little ways on the windward side before he begun to fret again, and declared that side went harder than 'tother, and he wouldn't touch to row on that side any longer. We told him he had his choice and he shouldn't keep changing so. But he only fretted the more and begun to get mad. At last he declared if we didn't change with him in five minutes, he'd cut the lashings and take his log and paddle off alone. And before we had hardly time to turn round, he declared the five minutes were out, and up hatchet and cut the lashings, and away went Bill on his own log, bobbing and rolling about, and dancing like a monkey to try to keep on the upper side. The rest of us scrabbled to as well as we could, and fastened our logs together again, though we had a tuff match for it, the wind blew so hard. Bill hadn't gone but a little ways before his log begun to role more and more, and by and by in he went splash, head and ears. He came up puffing and blowing, and got hold of the log and tried to climb up on to it, but the more he tried the more the log rolled; and finding it would be gone goose with him pretty soon if he stayed there, he begun to sing out like a loon for us to come and take him. We asked him which side he would row if we would take his log into the raft again. O, says Bill, I'll row on either side or both sides if you want me to, if you'll only come and help me before I sink.

But, said the President, I hope you didn't help the foolish rascal out till he got a pretty good soaking. He got soaked enough before we got him, says I, for he was jest ready to sink for the last time, and our logs came peaky near getting scattered, and if they had, we should all gone to the bottom together. And now Gineral, this is jest what I think: if you let South Carolina cut the lashings you'll see such a log-rolling in this country as you never see yet. The old Gineral started up and marched across the floor like a boy. Says he, Major Downing, she shan't cut the lashings while my name is Andrew Jackson. Tell Sargent Joel to have his company sleep on their arms every night. I told him they should be ready at a moment's warning.

I wish you would jest give cousin Ephraim up to Augusta a jog to know why he don't write to me and let me know how the Legislater is getting along.

I remain your loving friend,

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

WESTERN NEWS.

COAL OIL IN THE SAGINAW VALLEY.—It is the opinion of geologists that coal oil, or petroleum, will be found in the river delta above Saginaw City, also in certain parts of sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and eighteen of town eleven, north, range four, east, where excellent indications exist. As it is a fixed fact that the Saginaw Valley, especially the southern and northwestern portion, is underlaid with enormous fields of coal, the oil must necessarily be found somewhere, and it is but very natural to suppose that it has settled in and accumulated in large quantities at the point above designated, the same being the central basin or kettle of the whole valley. The best oil lands of that region lie from Green Point, or from the mouth of the Cass river up ward to the mouth of the Flint, along the banks and flats of the Shiawassee. Companies should be formed to explore and test the matter, which would require but a trifling capital and little time.

The Owosso and Saginaw section of the Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay Railroad, the grading of which will soon be commenced, will run directly through this region. This road will also open up one of the richest [illegible] districts of northern Michigan.—*Owosso American, Dec. 15.*

HEAVY VERDICT.—A few days ago, Mrs. Mary L. Mosely obtained a verdict of $4,500 in the County Court of Milwaukee county, Judge Albert Smith presiding, against Selah Chamberlain, lessee of the La Crosse Railroad, on account of the death of her son Willis Mosely, who lost his life in 1859 by an accident on that road.

VINDICTIVE SUICIDE.—Henry Moore, an old gentleman 80 years of age, who resided six miles west of Farmington, in Knox county, committed suicide on Friday last by taking poison. He had had an altercation with one of his sons, and being old and infirm, the son got the better of him, which so chagrinned the old man that he went out and took a dose of corrosive sublimate and soon died from its effects.—*Peoria Transcript.*

LARGE PORKER.—At Baker & Griffin's pork packing establishment, on Thursday last, we saw a hog, which was raised by Robert Patten, of Buckeye, which weighed, when dressed, 506 lbs. Alive it weighed 600 lbs. It was cut and packed on Thursday afternoon, and yielded 118 lbs lard in leaf, 212 lbs mess pork, 64 lbs hams, and 70 lbs shoulder.

Another one raised by the same person weighed 351 lbs dressed. And J. Q. Storey of Florence, brought in a lot while we were there, one of which weighed 335 lbs dressed.

All the pork coming into this market is much heavier than usual. Corn is plenty and sound, and farmers have converted as much as possible of it into pork.—*Freeport Journal.*

DOING NOBLY.—The people of Rock Run, Stephenson county, have already raised over one thousand bushels of wheat and corn for the starving people of Kansas. With the aid of Rock Grove they promise to make it two thousand bushels. The Freeport *Journal* says the county of Stephenson will contribute FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS for the Kansas poor. They promised two thousand dollars at first, but have determined to double the amount.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We have just received a superb assortment of
POINT GAUZE SETTS.
POINT VENICE SETTS, PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
On Collars, Sleeves Handkerchiefs, &c.
Rich Robes, Evening Dress Goods, Paris Cloaks,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c.
de15d667tjan1 WM. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake street.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
5,000 Pieces American Print Works and Philip Allen Prints for Eight Cents, regular price one shilling.
5,000 Pieces New Merrimack Prints for ten cents.
500 Pieces Wove Valentias for one shilling.
500 Pieces Yard Wide French Chintz Prints at fifteen cents.
New Silks for two-and-sixpence a yards.
Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At Panic Prices for the Holidays.
de15d667tjan1 WM. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake street.

SENSIBLE!
Those Hand Knit
WORSTED GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE
And the Holidays.
Manufactured and sold by
ADDISON GRAVES,
78 .... Lake Street .... 78.

MUDGE'S
American Sherry.
THE NORTHWEST
PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE.
A Great Want Supplied.
A pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the
STRAWBERRY VARIETY OF RHUBARB.
[illegible]
Sold at manufacturer's prices by
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Ill.
L. B. MUDGE, Belvidere, Ill.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.
MADE TO ORDER BY
BURWELL & WYANT,
Dearborn Street, No. 3 Tremont Block, Chicago.
We have a large assortment of [illegible] which we will make up to order and warrant to give satisfaction.

HERRING'S SAFES
NEVER FAIL.
50 HOURS IN THE FIRE.
READ THE FOLLOWING
From the Fire on Franklin Street.
CHICAGO, November 24, 1860.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., 40 State street:
Gentlemen:—It gives us great pleasure to inform you that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you a few years since has just passed through the Fire which destroyed our store on the night of the 21st inst., and upon opening it we find all our Books, Papers and Money in as good a state of preservation as when put into the Safe. NOT A SIGN OF FIRE ON THEM, although it was not got out for FIFTY-EIGHT HOURS AFTER THE FIRE COMMENCED. We can cheerfully recommend your Safes as being all they claim to be,—the "Champion Safe of the World."
O. F. FULLER & CO.
The above Safe can be seen, just as it came from the Fire, in front of our store, where the largest assortment of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes in the West, can always be found. Also, Side-Board Safes, Vault Doors, Bank Locks, &c.
HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!
Christmas Presents
AND
FINE FANCY GOODS
AT COST.
124 - - - - Lake Street - - - - 124
CONSISTING OF
LADIES AND GENTS TOILET CASES,
LADIES AND GENTS DRESSING "
Rosewood, Mahogany and Papier-Mache
WRITING DESKS.
Morocco and Russia Leather Bags,
Reticules and Furnished Morocco Bags,
Berlin Wire, Morocco and Kid Purses.
ODOR BOXES, ODOR STANDS,
TOILET BOXES, CARD-RECEIVERS.
ENGLISH OAK AND EBONY JEWEL CASES,
PAPIER MACHE AND ROSEWOOD JEWEL "
Cigar Cases in Shell,
Cigar Cases in Ivory,
Cigar Cases in Morocco.
PEARL AND PEARL INLAID CARD CASES,
SHELL AND SHELL INLAID CARD CASES,
PEARL AND SHELL PORTEMONNAIS,
SILVER AND IVORY PORTEMONNAIS,
GILT AND MOROCCO PORTEMONNAIS,
And the finest assortment of
STEEL GOODS
To be found in the city, comprising
Steel Bracelets, Brooches, Tuck Combs, Shawl Pins, Buckles, Slides, Pins, &c.,
AGATE AND SCOTCH PEBLE SHAWL PINS,
PARTY AND OPERA FANS,
In Pearl, Ivory, Gilt and Sandall Wood Stick.
DRESS GARTERS,
All Colors, Kinds, Qualities and Prices.
LUBIN'S & BAZIN'S
Celebrated Extracts, Pomades and Cosmetics.
ROGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S
FINE CUTLERY.
CORAL BEADS, WAX AND AMBER BEADS.
And a general assortment of Cloth, Hair, Nail and Hat Brushes, Dressing Combs, Fine Toilet Soaps, &c., &c.
GEORGE A. WHEELER, Assignee.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR THE CHILDREN.
Call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, our large and well selected stock of
NEW JUVENILES.
ALSO,
New Styles of Paper Dolls and Paper Furniture.
GAMES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
WRITING DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS, Cheap and Fine,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
CHESSMEN, OF ALL PRICES.
For sale by
W. B. KEEN, Bookseller,
No. 148 .... LAKE STREET .... No. 148

GIFTS OR NO GIFTS.—
J. A. COLBY,
113 Randolph Street,
Has one of the LARGEST and BEST assortments of
BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
That can be found in the City. He offers any book from his Catalogue, which contains upwards of
1,200 Different Kinds,
Of Ancient and Modern Authors, at the
WHOLESALE PRICES WITHOUT GIFTS,
Or, at the regular retail prices with gifts included. Call personally or send for a catalogue.

THE MOST USEFUL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
Can be found at the
Optical Establishment of
LOUIS MAUSS,
No. 79 .... South Clark Street .... No. 79
Viz:—Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, POLYORAMAS, COSMORAMAS, &c., &c.
Please call at 79 South Clark street, the sign of the Mammoth spectacles, and make your selections.

SEASONABLE GOODS FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Ladies' Skates. Men's Skates.
BOYS' SKATES.
HAND SLEIGHS. BOYS' TOOL CHESTS.
FINE POCKET KNIVES.
Ivory-Handle Table Cutlery. Silver Plated Dessert Knives, in Cases.
SETS OF CARVERS AND STEEL IN CASES.
Rodgers' Scissors, Singly or in Cases.
For sale by LARRABEE & NORTH, No. 174 Lake street.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
We have just received another large lot of those
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
EXTRA SIZE.
Call Ladies before they are all gone.
Also, received this day by express
AUCTION EMBROIDERIES,
The cheapest ever offered in this market, of the newest and latest designs.
MERRIMAC AND COCHECO PRINTS,
10 Cents only per yard.
Best Printed De Laines,
Only 16 Cents.
HEAVY BROWN COTTONS,
Only 7 Cents.
LONSDALE SOFT FINISH BLEACHED DO,
Only 12 1-2 Cents.
Hoop Skirts at Prime Cost!!!
A very rich assortment of
PARIS CLOAKS,
Of the very latest designs, AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons and Hoods,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
STRYKER & CO.,
141 LAKE STREET.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
I have on hand a large assortment of
PARIAN MARBLE, TERRA COTTA, CHINA AND BOHEMIAN ORNAMENTS.
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETTS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS, SPOONS, FORKS, &C.
Ivory Handle and other Cutlery.
Looking Glasses and Clocks. China Tea Setts.
With a very large and complete assortment of
IRON-STONE CHINA, GLASS WARE, &C.
Which I will sell at very low prices to clear out the consignment.

D. B. COOKE & CO.'S Standard Edition of the Laws.
THE STATUTES OF ILLINOIS. [illegible] Embracing all General Laws.
Price $10.00. Can be sent by Mail or Express, or had of the Publishers, D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

REMOVAL.
We are now removing our stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C., &C.,
From the store occupied by us at
72 Lake Street, Up-Stairs,
To the Large and Commodious Sales Rooms,
NOS. 74 & 76 LAKE STREET,
Where we shall be happy to see our old friends, and the trade generally. With increased facilities, we shall, as usual, offer special inducements to
Cash and Short Time Prompt Paying Buyers.
BOWEN BROTHERS.

BAGS.
50,000 STARK MILLS .... $25.00.
20,000 LEWISTON'S MILLS... 24.50.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
SUPPLIED WITH
BLANK BOOKS,
ENVELOPES
AND
WRITING PAPERS,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
F. MUNSON,
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140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND
Silver Ware,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Geo. W. Stevens & Co.,
77 LAKE STREET,
Offer for sale the largest and best selected assortment of goods ever brought to the Northwest, consisting in part of
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, CARBUNCLES,
LAVA SETS, CAMEO SETS, STONE CAMEO SETS, CORAL SETS, MALACHITE SETS, JET SETS, MOSAIC SETS, GARNET SETS,
CHAIN BRACELETS,
PLAIN BRACELETS, ETRUSCAN BRACELETS,
CORAL BRACELETS,
CHATELAINE CHAINS, (all styles,)
SCARF PINS, GENTS' CURB CHAINS,
NECKLACES, (a large assortment,)
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
GOLD SPECTACLES,
SILVER WARE, PIE KNIVES,
TEA, TABLE, SUGAR,
SALT, DESSERT, BERRY, AND ICE SPOONS, (various patterns.)
INDIVIDUAL SALTS,
NAPKIN RINGS, CAKE AND CARD BASKETS,
GOBLETS, WINE STANDS, TEA SETS, &C.

FANCY GOODS,
In the Greatest Variety, such as
FANS, OPERA GLASSES,
COMBS, CARD CASES, PORTE MONNAIES, &C.
GEO. W. STEVENS & CO.,
77 .... Lake Street 77

STOP!
and Consider!!
It is unnecessary to eat and drink poor things when you can get much better for the money, at
STANTON'S,
No. 48 .... Clark Street .... No. 48
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,
Everything in the way of
PRESERVED FRUITS,
The best and finest.
PICKLES—Foreign & Domestic.
UNEXCELLED
COFFEES AND TEAS,
Every variety of
Sauces, Condiments and Spices,
Green Turtle Soup, Spiced Salmon, Lobster, Pk'd Salmon and Mackerel.
THE BEST
SHERRY, MADERIA AND PORT WINES,
Old Bourbon and Old Rye
WHISKIES.
SUPERIOR BRANDIES,
AND THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST HAVANA SEGARS,
Try and you will be convinced of the truth of all these assertions.

DAGUERREOTYPES.
The Best and Cheapest in the City,
AT HESLER'S,
113 - - - Lake Street - - - 113
PHOTOGRAPHS,
The Best and Cheapest in the city
At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.
IVORYTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the city,
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The Best and Cheapest in the city,
At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.
AMBROTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the City,
AT HESLER'S, NO. 113 LAKE STREET.

THE ELKHART, IND., CONFLAGRATION!
In the Equitable Adjustment
AND
PROMPT CASH PAYMENT OF LOSSES
THE
PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Hartford
HAS NO RIVAL.
The Indemnity afforded by the Phœnix being of the order that Stands the Test of Time, with Profit and Satisfaction to Patrons.
It affords us much pleasure to return thanks to the Phœnix Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for the very prompt, honorable and liberal spirit manifested in the adjustment and payment of our several losses. [illegible]
Elkhart, Ind., December 1860.
Agents in all the cities and towns of the United States and Canada.

CASH ADVANCES.
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of
BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE
generally, by THOMAS NASH.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
Hudson Bay Co's
FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.
Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Gentlemen's Collars, Caps, Gloves, &c., &c.
THOMAS E. MORRIS & CO.,
107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
Have on hand a large assortment of goods of the above description, [illegible]
CASH PAID FOR SHIPPING FURS.

Special Notices.
To Consumptives.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

A Friend in Need. Try it. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Burns, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 78 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers.

The Female Organization is as delicate as that of a tender flower. Many of them enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labor and trials of maternity. In this country thousands of young and beautiful women are sacrificed every year from this cause alone. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS would save many of this class from an untimely grave. This medicine has been used with great benefit by immense numbers of people throughout the republic, and the proprietors have received grateful communications from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found to be very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medicine. It infuses new vitality into the frame, and strengthens the whole system, so that women who before are enabled to go through with labors which, without it, would be certain to prostrate them.
Sold by all druggists.

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.
These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whisky, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People and delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weak people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints they are an invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of Chills and Fevers.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 38 Wentworth street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 78 State street, Chicago.
R. E. LANDON, Agent.

Lyon's Katharion for the Hair.
Nothing has ever been made which has given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves and beautifies the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor. If you wish a fine, healthy head of Hair, try it. Sold everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Chevalier (late manager at Batchelor's N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 105 Lake street, and examine those curious productions of art, which no one can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ears.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dropsy.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists.

Music Stores.
A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
40 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.,
PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC,
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
No. 99 Clark Street.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. At Music Store 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings,
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, [illegible]
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York.
[illegible]

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
[illegible]
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.
EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR.
[illegible]

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
79 South Clark Street, Opposite the Court House.
[illegible]

Plumbing.
GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
46 & 48 State Street, Up-Stairs.
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S PHILADELPHIA
GAS FIXTURES.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all the LATE PATTERNS.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
— AND —
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
56 La Salle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE.
[illegible]

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS
[illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ To Consumptives.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information, which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try it; remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York. dc30d3m

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT a preparation from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sciatica, Weak Spine, Sprains, Burns, &c., its soothing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it in this city, in the last two years attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers. no27wsow-ly

☞ The Female Organization is often as much subject to disease as the male, if not more so, and is far more tender. Many of the sex enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labor and trials of maternity. In this country thousands of young and beautiful women are sacrificed every year from this cause alone. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will save many of this class from an untimely grave. This medicine has been tested with great benefit by thousands of people throughout the republic, and the proprietors have received grateful commendations from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found to be very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medicine. It infuses new vitality into the frame, and strengthens the whole system, to that women who use it are entitled to go through with labors which, without it, would be certain to prostrate them.

Sold by all druggists. de23-3w

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These peculiar Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. Every bottle is a tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot do a greater kindness than to advise use of debility, they will give immediate relief, and if are faithful to persevere in the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LOWE COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, FEVERS DISEASE AND LIVER COMPLAINTS they are an invaluable remedy; and are a certain preventive of Coasts and FEVER.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.

R. R. LANDON, Agent. apr27-lawly

☞ Lyon's Katharion for the Hair. Nothing has ever been made which has given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves and beautifies the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor. If you wish a fine, healthy head of Hair, try it. Sold everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle. de21 W1m

☞ Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Chevalier, (late manager at Balenstein's, N. Y.,) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 120 Lake street, and examine those curious productions of art. No one can detect the artificial from the natural, when adjusted to the head.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Carbuncles.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula Sore Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcers of Long Standing.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Fever Sores.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dropsy.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Purifies the Blood.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Tumors.

"If you can see what, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery."

For sale by all Druggists. no27-lyr

Music Stores.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
40 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.,
PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC,
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done by skilled artists. All orders left at HIGGINS, 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention. no29-ly

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
No. 99 Clark Street.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums, for sale cheap for cash or on monthly installments. All kinds of instruments and specialties for the trade, and classes in vocal or instrumental music.

Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Music store, 99 Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, corresponding with the largest houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to fill orders for the trade at the lowest rates, with every article in their line.
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark street, Chicago.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED
PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Sales Rooms, 239 Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York.
For a quarter of a century the instruments made, achieved at the above establishment, have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, power, sweetness and delicacy of touch, have been appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details is enabled to guarantee superior excellence in every respect.
oct19-lyr

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Composer and Conductor for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Conductor for the Band Forte by the best masters; Band Music, Dances and Quadrilles, Marches, &c., sent by mail, postage free, (stamps MAY be sent instead of cash). Bands, small or large Orchestras, furnished for Balls, Parties, Concerts, &c., on reasonable terms. Price list of brass Band Music, a new publication, sent by mail for 10 cents. Also, a new edition of Band Music, is issued on the first day of each month, containing 32 pages of music, also the "Companion," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price of each number 25 cents. The instruments for Dodworth's Works are separate and ready for performance.
H. DODWORTH,
Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. CALDWELL,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,
Over Dr. Ellsdon's, and all defects of sight and hearing successfully treated by a regularly educated physician and oculist, who has had twenty years' practical experience, and devoted twenty years of his life exclusively to the study of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and to the treatment of the same. Artificial eyes inserted, which move in unison with the natural eye, and are the same day. Mr. Shuey, the Agent for Dr. Caldwell, has graduated from the office of Dr. CALDWELL, 3 Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chilton's Medical Examiner), and Professor Carr, (Philadelphia), and has had unbounded success, etc., to which he refers. Nos. 8 to 12 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

Dr. Caldwell's Infirmary is open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, and at his residence, 120 South Union street, from 7 to 8 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily. Office and residence connected by telephone. Consultation free. Artificial eyes inserted, $5 to $10. Spectacles, $1 to $5. Persons at a distance can be treated at their own homes by addressing Dr. Caldwell, and enclosing a description of their case. Medicines sent by express to all parts of the country. Dr. Caldwell is in his office from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, and will be glad to see his friends and patients

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1860.

A furious driving snow storm has raged during most of the day, and of course, transactions of all kinds have been merely nominal. While trade between Chicago and our Seaboard cities, and also with the South, has been at a stand still for the last month; that between Chicago and Liverpool via the Grand Trunk Railway, has gone ahead of the shipping capacity of the line. For the present winter but one vessel per week leaves Portland, and we were told a day or two since by Mr. Warrack, the Agent, that full freights were engaged for each steamer three weeks in advance. He had proposals for a large amount of lard, provisions, &c., for immediate shipment, which he was obliged to defer for the present. This trade is steadily growing, and though it now makes scarcely a perceptible ripple in the general dullness, it is destined to exercise a commanding influence upon the business interests of the city, and in fact of the entire West.

We have no change whatever to notice in the financial affairs of the city. Exchange continues scarce, and the large remittances on the first of January seems likely to keep it so for the next two weeks. We quote buying rates 9@9½@10 ¥ cent.; selling sparingly to customers at 10 ¥ cent. Outsiders nominal at about 11 ¥ cent.

THE CALL EXTENDED.—The information published by us on Tuesday morning, that the Bank Commissioners were about to extend the call upon the Illinois Banks, has proved to be correct. Dispatches from Springfield to-day report that the Commissioners have agreed that one-quarter of the amount shall be extended till the 20th of February, and the balance till the 20th of March. Well informed parties here have no doubt that by the times specified, stocks will so far have risen, that if any deficiency remains the banks will be able promptly to make the call good. In the mean time, some $300,000 of coupons will fall due on the first of January. It is expected that the Banks to which they nominally belong will obtain them of the Auditor, by returning a pro rata amount of currency, and by this means the banks will secure the amount in exchange. This, as far as it goes, will tend to relieve the market; and it also will get a fraction of our superabundant currency out of the way. Some of our merchants think the extension unwise; but it is believed the majority of the business public regard the measure as under all the circumstances the best thing that could be done. We are in a scrape, say they, and let us get out of it the best way we can; and if they will take the TRIBUNE's advice, they will not cease to demand of the Legislature such amendments to the General Banking law as will effectually prevent our getting into such scrapes in the future.

PREMIUM AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

The following are the closing rates of F. Granger Adams, Esq., No. 44 Clark street, editor of the Chicago *Bank Note List*, for currency, exchange, &c.:

	Buying. Prem.	Sell'g. Prem.
New York Exchange	9	10
New York, solvent banks	8	
New England, "	8	
New Jersey "	5	
Pennsylvania "	5	
Maryland "	5	
Ohio, Ky., & La. "	7	
Mich. & Cana. "	6	
Indiana State "	7	
Iowa "	5	
Missouri "	par	
Free Indiana "	5	
Gold	9	

UNCURRENT MONEY.

Solvent Banks.	Dis.
Discredited Illinois	20
Virginia	3
Tennessee	5
North Carolina	3
South Carolina	5

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of yesterday has the following:

There is considerable more ease in the exchange market to-day. The selling rates over the counter are no lower, but from the expectation that a downward movement may soon be had, more are offering to sell, and fewer care to buy at present rates. The lack of a supply is all that prevents a rapid decline in rates. Some dealers sold sight on the East at 10 ¥ cent. prem. for currency to-day, making little difference between it and Missouri funds. In this, 9½@10 ¥ cent. premium is still the range.

Gold is not in such demand, though it is still bought at 8 ¥ cent. prem. Silver at 4@5 premium. Many have taken advantage of the high premium to sell their coin, thus throwing a good supply on the market in place of that shipped East.

Currency rates are unchanged, 1 discount buying, and ½@1 discount selling.

CINCINNATI.—We quote the following from the *Gazette* of Thursday:

The slightly favorable features heretofore noticed are strengthened by the news from New York, but in the way of discounts matters continue very close, and in outside circles two per cent. per month is the rate for good paper. Business men do not apply, to any great extent, for loans, and there is therefore but little pressure, comparatively, while inactivity is general.

New York exchange was offered more freely to-day by produce dealers, and the receipts being more free than the demand, rates settled down to ¾ prem. buying and 1¼ prem. selling, closing with rather a feeble tone. Boston was bought at ¾ prem. The selling rate is nominally 1¼ prem. Baltimore closed heavy at 2½@3 dis. buying, and 2@2 dis. selling. Philadelphia is also down, and we now quote it at ¾@1 dis. buying, and ½ dis. to par selling. Dealers, in some cases, refused to buy at better than 1½ dis. Gold declined to 1¼@1½ prem. selling. New Orleans scarce and firm at ¾@⅞ prem. buying, and 1 prem. selling.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS.—The November statement of the South Carolina Banks show as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$14,952,486.88
Circulation	7,310,647.18
Profits on hand	2,013,108.98
Due Banks	3,110,807.47
Deposits	3,454,077.58
Due to State	2,994,040.33
Other items	216,851.38
Total	$34,052,002.91

RESOURCES.

Specie	$1,297,481.45
Real estate	684,482.81
Bank notes	504,415.50
Due from Banks	1,243,548.67
Discounts	12,487,139.95
Domestic exchange	10,558,220.48
Foreign exchange	374,173.04
Bonds and stocks	2,902,777.26
Suspended debt	1,606,684.49
Branches	1,721,250.16
State	165,381.98
Other items	610,487.62
Total	$34,052,002.91

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.—The following is the condition of the Boston Banks for week ending December 18th:—

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	61,420,500
Specie	4,391,500
Due from other banks	7,283,000
Due to other banks	7,932,600
Deposits	17,296,000
Circulation	9,619,000

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The aggregates of the Bank Statement compare with those of the previous report as follows:—

	Dec. 10.	Dec. 17.		
Capital Stock	$11,806,400	$11,806,370		
Loans	27,087,587	27,084,858	Dec.	2,729
Specie	3,557,067	3,711,297	Inc.	154,230
Due from other banks	1,849,597	1,824,831	Dec.	24,765
Due other b'ks	2,986,360	3,045,982	Inc.	59,622
Deposits	15,173,347	15,379,864	Inc.	206,515
Circulation	2,661,196	2,926,982	Inc.	34,294

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The following is the weekly statement of earnings from the 9th to 16th December, being the second week:—

	Present week.	Total this Month to 16th inst.
Passengers	$6,365.75	$12,958.35
Freight	6,746.40	19,276.04
Mails and express	815.33	1,674.16
Total	$13,926.48	$33,908.55
Corresponding period in '59	17,129.78	36,259.56
Decrease in 1860	3,202.30	3,356.01

COMMERCIAL

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	S'ds lbs.	Bar'y bu.
G.&C.U.R.R.	548	7830	....	305	....	1885
C.&R.I.R.R.	....	....	350	....	....	....
I.C.R.R.	....	2450	3050	1400	....	300
C.B.&Q.R.R.	383	1697	5129	....	....	....
C.&N.W.R.R.	886	5105	....	790	4500	135
C.A.&St.L.R.	....	....	2750	....	70	....
Total	1817	16582	11279	2495	4570	2320

	Dr's'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hid's lbs.	High-w'ns bbls.	Tal'w lbs.
G.&C.U.R.R.	384	120	42	2750	....	....
C.&R.I.R.R.	22	377	83	1700	46	....
I.C.R.R.	82	150	15	8954	....	....
C.B.&Q.R.R.	77	1012	221	13512	....	1839
C.&N.W.R.R.	111	....	....	6701	....	....
C.A.&St.L.R.	22	120	....	....	....	....
Total	708	1779	361	29517	46	1839

The Persia's news, together with a material advance in the New York market, caused an active and buoyant feeling among Wheat operators, and prices have advanced 4@5c ¥ bushel. Sales amount to some 46,000 bushels at 78@80c for No. 2, and 83@84c for No. 1 Spring. There was but a limited inquiry for Flour, and the market was quiet but firm.

Corn was in good request and more active. Sales of some 22,000 bushels were made at 28½@29c for mixed, and 30c for yellow in store. Oats continue dull and nominal at 17@17½c. Rye quiet, Barley more active. Highwines quiet. Hides dull.

The receipts of Hogs to-day were 1,779 Live, and 708 Dressed. Live Hogs are firm and in good demand at $4.40@4.75 gross, the latter quotations for extra heavy. Dressed Hogs are also firm and slightly higher. Nothing doing in Provisions.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY, EVENING, Dec. 21, 1860.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,817 bbls. Market quiet but firm. Sales were: 50 bbls "Beckers" X X at $4.50 on track; 100 bbls "Lockport Hydraulic" round hoop at $4.25 del.; 200 bbls good Spring Extra (brand not named) at $4.12½ del.; 200 bbls do at $4.05 del.; 100 bbls do at $3.90 del.

WHEAT—Receipts 16,582 bu. Market active and buoyant, and advanced 4@5c. Sales were:—3000 bu No 2 Spring at 78c in store; 12,000 bu do at 77c store; 9,000 bu do at 77½c in store; 10,000 bu do at 78c in store; 2,000 bu do at 80c in store; 8,500 bu No 1 Spring at 81c in store; 4,500 bu do at 81½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 83c in store; 282 bags Iowa Club at 80c on track.

CORN—Receipts 11,279 bu. Market more active and ½c better. Sales were:—5,000 bu old No 1 at 29c in store; 14,000 bu mixed at 28c in store; 350 bu Yellow at 30c in store; 2,000 bu Mixed by sample at 29½c on track.

OATS—Receipts 2,495 bu. Market nominal at 17@17½c.

RYE—Receipts 635 bu. Sales:—40 bags by sample at 45c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts 2,320 bu. Market more active. Sales 80 bags at 48c on track; 280 bags at 45c on track; 300 bu Rejected at 30c in store.

SEEDS—Receipts 4,570 lbs. Sales 7 bags inferior Timothy at $1.90. 8 bushels dirty Flax Seed at 70c.

HIGHWINES—Receipts 46 bbls. Market quiet. Sales 24 bbls Country at 14½c; 50 bbls City at 15c. [illegible]

BUTTER—Steady. Dairy 14@15c. Good firkin 12@14c. Common, 10@11½c.

EGGS—Fresh in good demand at 15c ¥ doz. Limed quiet at 12½@14c.

GAME—Prairie Chickens $2.25 ¥ doz. Quail 75c ¥ doz.

HIDES—Dull at the following quotations: Green 4@4½c; Green Salted, 5@5½c; Dry Salted, 10c; Dry Flint, 11½@12c.

POTATOES—Quiet. Neshannocks and Carters 30@35c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.50@1.75 ¥ doz.; Dressed Turkeys, 7@7½c ¥ lb.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,779 Live, 708 Dressed. The market for Dressed Hogs is firm and a shade higher. Sales were:

55 Hogs, averaging 160 lbs at		$5.50
75 " all under 200		5.50
40 " averaging 240		5.62½
10 " " 200		5.75
20 " " 200		5.75
11 " all over 200		5.75
100 " averaging 271		5.62½
20 " " 260		5.60

15 at $5.25@5.62½ dividing on 160 lbs. ... at 5.50@5.60 and $5.75 dividing on 200 and 260 lbs.

There is a good demand for Live Hogs, both by packers and shippers, and the market is firm. Sales range from $4.40@4.75, the latter quotation for extra heavy.

Foreign Markets.

PER STEAMER FULTON.] [LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar steady, coffee quiet, rice quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs steady with an advance on all descriptions of American. Sugar dull; rice dull—prices easier but unaltered. Tea—small demand, pressure weak.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on the 11th at 92¾@93⅛ for account ex. div.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were—Ill. Central shares at 26½@27½ discount; New York Central 79@80; Erie Railroad shares 35½@36.

LIVERPOOL.—Breadstuffs were active, and there has been a slight advance on all qualities. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co., report flour has an upward tendency, and has advanced 6d@1s. Quotations are 27s6d@31s6d. Wheat active and advanced 1@2d; for red western 11@12s6d; white 11@13s6d. Corn—upward, with an advance of 6d on mixed and yellow, which was quoted at 36s6d@37s; white 39@41s.

Provisions—Market is generally dull. Beef dull. Pork quiet; bacon quiet; lard firm; tallow steady at 58@59.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—FLOUR—10@15c per bbl better, with fair demand for home consumption, and moderate export inquiry. The improvement is more observable on super and extra state than other grades. Shipping brands of Ohio flour have not materially advanced. Sales 15,400 bbls at $4.80@4.90 for super state; $5.05@5.20 for extra state—closing with no sales below $5.10; $4.80@4.90 for super western; $5.10@5.40 for common to medium extra western; $5.25@5.35 for shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio. Market closing quite firm. Canadian flour in fair request. Market a shade firmer. Sales 500 bbls at $5.20@7.00 for common to choice extra. Rye flour in moderate request at $3.25@4.00 for common to choice super. Corn meal in moderate request. Sales 100 bbls Baltimore at $3.45.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower. Sales 800 bbls at 17¾@18c.

GRAIN—Fair export demand for wheat and market advanced from 3 to 5c, a further decline in freights enabling holders to insist upon very full prices. Sales 30,000 bu northwestern club at $1.15, 16,000 Milwaukee club at $1.18@1.20, 28,000 bu white California at $1.30, 8,000 bu white Canadian at $1.35, 18,400 bu winter red western at $1.26@1.27, 12,600 bu white Indiana, Michigan, &c., at $1.35@1.42, 400 bu white Kentucky at $1.41. Rye quiet and firm at 70. Barley nominally unchanged. Corn fully 1c higher and in fair demand for export and home consumption. Sales 79,000 bu at 64@65½ for mixed western in store and delivered, 71 for old white southern. Oats in fair request at 36½@37½ for western and Canadian, 37½@38 for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in better demand. Sales 1,050 brls at $15.50 for old mess, $16 for new, $15.61 for uninspected do, $16.25 for city prime mess, $10.55 for old prime, $11.50@11.75 for new. Beef dull and unchanged. Sales 250 brls at $8@9 for repacked mess, $10.50@11 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominally unchanged. Beef hams dull. Sales 100 brls choice at 14c. Cut meats dull and heavy at 5¾@6c for shoulders; 8@8¾ for hams. Hogs firm at 6½@6¾c for corn fed dressed, 5½c for live. Bacon quiet. Sales 10 hhds ribbed sides at 7¼c cash, 15,000 lbs pickled bellies at 8@8½c, thirty days, 50 bxs short ribbed middles at 9¼c. Lard quiet and steady. Sales 400 brls at 9¾@9⅞ for northwestern, 7½@8c for prime city, 10½@10⅝ for prime western. Butter 11@15c for Ohio, 14@21 for State. Cheese steady at 9@10½ for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues steady. Sales 560 bags at 11½@12½c for Rio; 11½c for St. Domingo. Molasses firm. Sales 380 brls N. O. at 31@35c, and small smalles Cuba muscovado at 20c. Sugar continues firm and demand moderate. Sales 50 hhds at 5¼@5½c; 375 bxs Havana on private terms.

HIDES—Firm at 21c for Buenos Ayres; 20c for Rio Grande; 6½@7c for western slaughtered.

STOCKS—Higher with fair business doing. Chi & R I 49⅝; Gal & Chi 63¾; Ill Cent scrip 67; M S 13½; M C 48½; N Y C 75⅝; Del & Hudson 82; Cleve & Toledo 28¼; C & C 93; M S guar'd 30¾; Erie 33⅝; Harlem 14¼; do pref'd 34; Va 8s 73½; Ky 99; Tenn 76½; N C 79; Mo 68⅞.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$ 500	20 horse power	$1,350
8 "	675	25 "	1,600
10 "	800	30 "	1,675
12 "	900	35 "	2,000
16 "	1,100	40 "	2,300

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

Post Office address, Box 274. oc5'60-1y

41 - - La Salle Street - - 41

NEW WORSTED GOODS,

Skating Basques, Skating Caps,

GENTS' SCOTCH CAPS,

PALERMO SLEEVES, ESQUIMAUX PANTS

SONTAGS, LEGGINS, MITTENS, SCARFS

HOODS. HOODS.

Ribbed Hosiery of the Best Quality.

A large assortment of

COMMENCED SLIPPERS,

Zephyr Worsteds and Wollen Yarns

SUTTON & BURKITT,

(LATE E. DUNK,)

41 .... La Salle Street 41

de5d600-3m

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,

No. 138 Lake Street.

BARNUM BRO'S.,

Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

BERLIN WORSTEDS,

SHAKER YARN,

Baskets, Bird Cages,

YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.,

The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER,

138 .... LAKE STREET 138

[au18'60-1y]

CALL AT

GALE BROTHERS

No. 202 Randolph Street,

AND EXAMINE THEIR

NEW STOCK OF ELEGANT GOODS,

Suitable for

HOLIDAY GIFTS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The subscribers will have ready for the Holidays a large assortment of the different varieties of

CAKE, MACAROONS, KISSES, &c.,

Comprising in part as follows:

500 pounds ORNAMENTED FRUIT CAKE.
1000 " PLAIN FRUIT CAKE.
500 " " POUND "
500 " ORNAMENTED POUND CAKE.
600 " " WHITE "
400 " PLAIN WHITE CAKE.
500 " JELLY CAKE.
600 " RAISIN CAKE.
300 " COCOA-NUT MACAROONS.
300 " ALMOND MACAROONS.
200 " KISSES.

Also, a large supply of small fancy Cakes, including the old fashioned New Year's Cake, printed with new designs. A call from our friends and the public is solicited.

O. KENDALL, SONS & CO.,

de19-d696-2w 32 Washington street, cor. Dearborn.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—

DR. PLUMLEIGH'S

INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER

Will cure all and every kind of Lameness.

By its use Thousands have been cured of complaints of the Back, Breast and Sides, Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Liver Complaint, as well as all Nervous and Chronic Affections incident to the human system. It is wonderfully efficacious in healing Fever Sores, Old Ulcers, Cancers, Tumors, Frosted Limbs, Chilblains, Corns, Salt Rheum, Burns and Cuts, as well as Sprains and Bruises.

One trial will more than satisfy the most skeptical that 25 cents cannot be better invested. Sold by all Druggists, and at Wholesale by Dr. T. PLUMLEIGH, Algonquin, Ill., or his Agents,

LORD & SMITH,

[illegible] 43 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

CATARRH! CATARRH!

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PEKIN CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

ST. JOHNS, N. B. Dec. 21.—The steamship Fulton, from Southampton, Dec. 12th, arrived off Cape Race at 5 o'clock Friday morning, where she was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press. Her advices are three days later than by the Persia at New York. The Fulton has 500 tons of merchandize, $600,000 in specie, and 119 passengers.

France had granted an amnesty to the French journals for previous infractions of the press law.

King Victor Emanuel returned to Naples on the 7th instant, and would remain there a fortnight.

The Sardinians would await the fall of Gaeta before summoning the citadel of Messina to surrender. In case of refusal they would besiege it.

Agitations prevailed in the Danish principalities and at Perth.

The Austrian ministerial crisis was over.

Pekin surrendered to the allies on the 13th of October, and yielded to all their demands. The Emperor's summer palace was sacked and an enormous amount of spoil taken. The Emperor and the Tartar army had all fled. Nothing was to be seen of the enemy at Pekin. The allied forces will winter at Pekin. They were encamped on the walls, and were all in good health. Col. Parks and Loch and thirteen soldiers had been released. But little hope was felt for the return of Col. Grabazon and Bowlby and other French officers, who were missing. Norman Anderson had died of brutal treatment. A new and distinct rebellion was reported at Shanghai.

[LATEST VIA SOUTHAMPTON—12TH.]

The City of Manchester sailed to-day from Liverpool, for New York, with about $38,000 in specie.

XXXVITH CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

SENATE.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior was received and laid on the table.

Mr. Powell moved that the President have the power to fill the vacancy on the Special Committee occasioned by Mr. Davis's resignation. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, the bill to allow the B. & O. R. R., to cross the Potomac at Long Bridge, was taken up.

A memorial of the citizens of Washington and Georgetown was received.

A message was received from the House, announcing the passage of the Pacific Rail Road Bill.

Mr. Gwin moved to take up the Bill, and make it the special order on the 2d of January.

Mr. Bragg moved to refer the bill to a special Committee. Disagreed to.

Mr. Gwin's motion was carried.

The consideration of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill was resumed. A long discussion ensued on minor amendments.

Mr. Kennedy spoke at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. Fessenden offered an amendment allowing the city of Washington to tax the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the District of Columbia. Disagreed to.

An amendment was agreed to, providing that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shall check baggage with all roads terminating at Alexandria, Baltimore and Washington, on as favorable terms as with other lines. The bill passed.

Mr. Yulee moved the reconsideration of the vote, excusing Mr. Davis from the Select Committee. Carried.

Mr. Yulee said he wished Southern Senators would serve, and asked Mr. Davis if he would do so.

Mr. Davis said that owing to the urgent solicitation of Southern friends he would do so.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.—Mr. Cushing arrived last night and remained five hours, when he left for Washington. There are various rumors as to his mission. The Legislature to-day changed the name of the Federal to the Foreign relations Committee; also appointed a committee on the style of State flag. It is rumored that the Convention went into secret session to consider postal and customs matters.

The following was offered yesterday in Convention, by Dunkin, that the Governor appoint custom officers for the State, also post masters, unless the present incumbents continue to discharge their duties. Brown offered an amendment, that the duties be collected at the existing rates, the Governor appointing collectors. Also continuing the present postal arrangements till others are made.

Mr. Gregg offered a substitute that the importation of merchandise be free and unrestricted, subject to such temporary regulations by the Governor, concerning the entrance and clearance as are requisite. Also that the Governor appoint postmasters and make temporary mail arrangements, with due regard to mail contracts with the existing government.

Hatzen offered a substitute, that all citizens holding office under the United States government be appointed under the government of this State; also adopting the revenue and postal laws of the United States, excepting that no duties be collected on the merchandise or products of slaveholding commonwealths; further, all moneys collected, after deducting expenses, be deposited in the Bank of the State of Carolina, subject to the order of the Assembly; further, that said officers retain possession and control of all the United States property for the disposal of the Assembly, who will account for the same on the final settlement with the United States.

Middleton offered a clause to Dunkin's, that collectors levy duties at half the rates of the late tariff.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.—A grand Minute Men procession is parading to-night. The firemen and military joined. They serenaded Gov. Pickens. Addresses were made by Gen. Jamison, Wm. E. Porter, Gen. Simmons and the Mayor. Great enthusiasm prevailed, with music, transparencies, &c. The flag borne in front of the procession was that of the steamer Columbia.

South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.—The Convention met at noon. A prayer was offered, in the course of which God was invoked to unite the people of the South in the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Gen. Adams moved that they go into secret session. An amendment to appoint a committee to invite the Governor, Post Master and Collector to be present was made. The whole subject was temporarily postponed.

R. Barnwell Rhett, Chairman of the Committee on an Address to the Southern States, read a long paper, reviewing the injuries done South Carolina while in connection with the Union.

The Convention refused to use the address until finally adopted. It was made the special order for Saturday.

Judge Wardlaw made a report by ordinance, amending the Constitution of the State of South Carolina.

After some other important matters the Convention went into special session, excluding all but members.

Celebrating the "Great Event."

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 20.—The secession of South Carolina was celebrated here this afternoon by the firing of one hundred guns, the cheers of the people and a military parade. There is great rejoicing.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 20.—The secession of South Carolina is greeted with great enthusiasm here. A salute of one hundred guns is being fired in honor of the event.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 20.—Gov. Moore has ordered one hundred guns to be fired at noon to-morrow in honor of the secession of South Carolina.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—There were general demonstrations of joy throughout the city on the reception of the news of the secession of South Carolina. 100 guns were fired, the Pelican flag was unfolded, and impromptu secession speeches were made by leading citizens. The Marseilles and Polka are the only airs played. The bust of Calhoun is displayed, decorated with a cockade.

Conflagration—Railroad Accident.

ADAMS, N. Y., Dec. 21.—A fire occurred here early yesterday morning, which consumed nearly one-half of the business portion of the town. Twelve buildings were burned, and property to the value of $50,000 destroyed, about $25,000 covered by insurance. The fire originated in Sterns & Webster's dry goods store, from a chimney that had burnt out during the evening.

A snow plow propelled by two locomotives, engaged in clearing the track of the Watertown and Rome Railroad of snow, ran off the track near this place yesterday morning, smashing the plow into fragments and severely injuring five or six employees thereon. The locomotives were thrown from the track and considerably damaged. Trains were detained but a few hours.

Government Building Destroyed.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 20.—The Lawrence Hotel in this city, purchased by the Government for a Court House and Post Office, was destroyed by fire early this morning. It was being temporarily occupied by the members of the State Legislature. The fire was accidental. The loss will probably reach from $4,000 to $6,000.

Disastrous Fire—Six Persons Burned to Death.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Dec. 21.—At three o'clock this morning a fire occurred in a tenement house owned by John A. Davenport, and occupied by twenty-six families. An entire family, consisting of Michael Colbert, his wife and four children, were burned to death.

From Virginia.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 21.—A large meeting of citizens was held at Ashland Hall last night. Resolutions were adopted recommending the holding of National and State Conventions, opposing coercion, favoring the arming of the State, and declaring against the opening of the African slave trade.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the captured slaver Bonita, at Charleston. No federal officer being empowered to receive her there, the officer in command telegraphed for instructions, and the Navy Department instructed him to await further orders.

Edward Bates to have a Place in Lincoln's Cabinet.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—The *Democrat* of this morning announces by authority that Mr. Lincoln has offered Edward Bates a seat in the Cabinet, and that the latter will accept the position, which will probably be that of Secretary of the Interior.

Telegraphic.

TRANSYLVANIA, La. Dec. 21.—The telegraph cable recently laid at Vicksburg, invented and conducted by W. H. Horstman, of New York city, is a complete success. All the difficulties heretofore encountered have been entirely overcome, and it is working perfectly.

Fire in Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 21.—The Shoe Factory of E. C. Aber & Son, on Bleeker street, was partly burned this morning at 4 o'clock.—Loss from $5,000 to $7,000; fully insured. The business will continue as usual.

Specie Payment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Arrangements are making at the Treasury for paying the interest on the public debt, Jan. 1st., in coin.

Wanted.

WANTED.—To buy cheap for cash, a Piano Forte, one that has been used but little and in good order. Give the maker's name and price. For three days, address P. O. Box 3335. de21d1t

WANTED.—240 Acres of Land within ten or twelve miles of Cedar Falls, Butler Co., Iowa. TOMPKINS & CO., Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block. de21d716-1w

WANTED.—A House-Keeper wanted to take charge of a small Cottage where the comforts of a home with a light remuneration would be deemed sufficient compensation. Address with real name and place of residence, P. O. Box 2780, stating where an interview may be had. de20x3t

WANTED.—To Exchange five Lots in Chicago and five Lots in Milwaukee for a small stock of goods or saleable personal property. Also, 160 acres good prairie land in 40 acre tracts, within 125 miles of Chicago. Address Box 2402, Chicago Post Office. de13-d664-1w

For Sale.

FOR SALE—100 Tons superior quality Prairie, Timothy and Clover Hay, mixed, CHEAP FOR CASH. Weights guaranteed, and delivered free. Orders for the same for any quantity will meet prompt attention. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 13 Dearborn st. Post Office Drawer 6127. de20x1m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman wishes to engage board for himself and wife in a small private family. Address B., Tribune office. de21x3t

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. de19x1m

BOARDING—First-Class Day board in a private family for two or three gentlemen. Location very central and terms moderate. Address P. O. Box 1912. del8x1w

BOARDING.—At 157 State street two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a front room and good board at reasonable terms. de15x1w

BOARDING.—Boarders Wanted. A suite of pleasantly located rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen, within five minutes of the Post Office, can be had by addressing P. O. Box, No. 2993. References exchanged. de21x3t

BOARDING.—A very desirable furnished room to be let, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Also, furnished rooms, with board, for a few single gentlemen. Apply at 183 Buffalo street. References required. de21x3t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at 84 Adams street. de21x1w

To Rent.

TO RENT—In the Iron Block, corner of Lake and Lasalle street,

ONE LARGE HALL.

Also, a number of rooms suitable for offices or other purposes. Inquire of LAFLIN, SMITH & BOIS, 79 South Water street, corner of State. de13-d690-3m

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

Lost.

LOST.—From the Briggs House, on Sunday, Dec. 16th, a grey Skye Terrier, answering to the name of Jack. A suitable reward will be paid for his return to the Briggs House. de21x3t

LOST—On Tuesday of this week, a small Gold Locket, book form, containing an ambrotype of an infant, with hair on the opposite side. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the Tribune Office. de20x3t

LOST—A Skeleton Safe Key.—The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving it at this office. de21x1w

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water. This Water is gaining great celebrity, and the demand for it is increasing rapidly. Its beneficial character is attested by thousands, and it is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be superior to any other medicinal Spring Water now in use. The almost miraculous cures which it has performed lead us to believe that it is destined to become extensively used in the treatment of very many diseases which ordinary remedies fail to cure. Its curative properties are established beyond question, and we feel assured that it must, to a great extent, supersede many of the artificial compounds of the day. We recommend those of our readers who may be suffering from general debility, or from any of the diseases for which this Water is prescribed, to give it a trial. See advertisement in another column. je14-c554-eSatly

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Loomis Building,

Corner of Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments. fe1'60-1y

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM

FOR SALE,

In Kane County, State of Illinois,

CONTAINING 394 ACRES,

Sixty of Timber, and the balance Rolling Prairie. A good two-story Frame House, two large Barns, six Sheds, large Corn Crib, Granery, Ice-house, and Outhouse for Milk Room, Store Room, and Men's Room—convenient for dividing into two Farms, all the Buildings and Fences in superior condition, lying on the Fox River two miles from Batavia, four miles from Aurora, thirty-eight from Chicago. The trains of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad pass in view of the house. Mill Creek, a large never-falling stream, runs through the Farm. All the Stock, Hay and Grain, Implements, and Household Furniture may be purchased together, or the Farm separately. This Farm and improvements, beauty of location, richness of soil, and all its surroundings, perhaps, is second to none in the State.

TERMS—Fifty dollars per acre, all cash down, for the Farm. The moveable property on one year's credit. For further particulars address Box 146 Post Office, Batavia, Illinois. de18d695-4m

CHARLES FREDERICK,

115 North Clark Street,

Manufacturer of Willow Ware, Fancy Work, Ladies' Work Stands, Tables, Chairs, Paper Baskets, Fancy Cradles, Children's Rocking and Arm Chairs, &c. Willow Ware repaired at the shortest notice. d15x1w

BILLIARD TABLES.—For Sale Splendid Rosewood Billiard Tables, with Marble or Slate Beds, with best Cushions in the world, for $200, $250 and $300. Everything complete. Please send your orders by mail or otherwise, and I will fill the same as if given in person. All tables sold by me are warranted. W. H. GRIFFITH, Practical Billiard Table Manufacturer, No. 146 Fulton street, New York City. oc4d181-3m

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express and Mail leave at 9.45 A. M., and arrive at 5.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Night Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrive at 5.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted).

Joliet Accommodation, 5.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted).

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.

W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Agent. de27

Spalding's Prepared Glue!

"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."

ECONOMY!

Dispatch!

Save the Pieces!

AS ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN EVEN IN WELL REGULATED FAMILIES, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Crockery, Toys, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle.

Price 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar St., New York.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No. 3,600, New York.

Put up for dealers in cases containing four, eight, or twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

A single bottle of SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers and Fancy Stores. Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate. de11yd1-mwat

MOUNT VERNON BANK, IN PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.—In accordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, &c., within and for the County of Providence, entered June 30, A. D. 1860, the undersigned hereby gives notice that the time within which the holders of the bills of the Mount Vernon Bank were required to present the same to him has been extended to January 1, A. D. 1861, and that certificates of deposit will be given to all persons presenting all bills thereof, at his office, No. 25 Weybosset st., Providence, R. I., any bills of said Bank, prior to that time.

Also, that a dividend of fifty cents on each dollar was ordered by said Court on all bills deposited with the Receiver on or before July 1, A. D. 1860; and that said dividend is now payable at the office of the Receiver, on presentation of the certificates of deposit heretofore given. CHARLES F. BROWNELL, Receiver of Mount Vernon Bank.

Providence, July 2, 1860. jy17-c647-1aeow-lojal,'61.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices,

500 Boxes Soap,	200 Boxes Starch,
100 Kegs Sal Soda,	100 Kegs S. C. Soda,
200 Boxes Saleratus,	25 Boxes Potash
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye.	

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., 139 South Water St.

SUGAR &C.

50 Hhds Sugar.	100 Bbls Sugar.	50 Bxs Sugar.
100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup.	50 Bbls Molasses.	

WM. LITTLE & CO. 139 South Water St.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuns will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults removing of dead animals, and any offensive matter. Orders directed Chas. Kuns, Chicago P. O. Box 4146 will receive prompt attention. no29x2m

J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS,

Agents for the American Watch Company, Waltham, [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

TO THE FALL TRADE OF

1860.

WHOLESALE AGENCY

For the sale of the following

POPULAR ARTICLES

AT

J. H. JOHNSON'S,

No. 70 State Street, Second door from Randolph Street.

R. R. LANDON, AGENT.

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS.

Country Merchants will please take notice and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DYPEUTINE, OR FEVER AND AGUE CHARM—A sure, safe and reliable antidote remedy.

PHILADELPHIA SOAPS—Oriental Detersive, Erasive, Palm, &c.

JAPANESE BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE—In any quantity.

OLD DR. HEATH'S JAPANESE MEDICINES—Book descriptive of the same mailed upon the receipt of 25 cents.

GREELEY'S BOURBON BITTERS—Which are rapidly taking the lead of all others, and cannot be surpassed as an invigorating tonic and family medicine.

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN—Genuine.

SHAVER'S PATENT ERASER AND PENCIL SHARPENER.

OLD DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

BOSTON INDEXICAL SOAPS—Honey, Gold Dollar, Poncine, Hotel Toilet, Silver, &c.

IVORY GOODS FOR STATIONERY DEALERS—Pen Holders, Pencils, Paper Folders, &c.

SUPERIOR INK, BLACKING, Stove Polish, &c.

SHAVER'S CARPET SWEEPER.

PATENT FOOT SCRAPER WITH BRUSH.

PATENT GUM MASTIC—For Chewing.

DR. JACOB'S BITTERS—Which stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, cleanse the stomach and purify the blood. se25'60-ly

THE FIRST CHICAGO

Art-Union Distribution

Has for its object the Encouragement and Advancement of

FINE ART IN THE WEST,

And will comprise for its first Annual Catalogue the following works in Painting and Sculpture contributed by the Artists; most of which are original works. They are to be drawn for in the manner of an Art-Union, on or about the

First of January Next,

AT MR. HESLER'S GALLERY,

NO. 113 LAKE STREET,

Where they (with others not to be drawn for) will be exhibited from the 5th of December till the day of the Drawing, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.

Admission, 25 cents, except to purchasers of the Art Distribution Tickets, who will be admitted

FREE OF CHARGE.

Prizes.	Valued at
1.—Ideal Statue of "Washington" represented in his youth as having hacked his father's cherry tree—to be executed in Statuary Marble. By L. W. VOLK	$700
2.—Life size Portrait of Col. T. L. Harris. Painted from life by G. P. A. HEALY	300
3.—"The Prayer,"—an ideal head of a girl with veil. By HEALY	200
4.—"Old Mill"—scene in Canada. By S. P. TRACY	125
5.—Cattle—pastoral scene	100
6.—Quail Shooting on the Prairie	100
7.—"Wooden Bridge." By HOWARD STRONG	50
8.—Landscape—Muckross Abbey. By TRACY	50
9.—Winter Scene—Gary Castle	50
10.—Return from the Harvest. By STRONG	50
11.—Beatrice Cenci	50
12.—Marine View	50
13.—Setting Quail. By TRACY	50
14.—Landscape in New Jersey. By TRACY	50
15, 16, 17 and 18.—Portrait Cameos—to represent the likenesses of the several holders of the fortunate numbers, or of any friend they may designate. By VOLK. Valued at $40 each	160
19.—Sheep and Lamb. By TRACY	25
20.—Sheep and two Lambs. By TRACY	25
21.—Landscape—French Scene. By TRACY	25
22.—Surprised Deer	25
23.—Landscape on the Dodder	20
24.—Bears at Play	15
25.—Landscape—"Old Church."	15
26.—Deer and Fawn—"Maternal Affection." By TRACY	15
27.—Marine View. By STRONG	10
28 to 47 inclusive—20 casts of Volk's Statuette of Stephen A. Douglas, or of his lifesize Bust of Abraham Lincoln, at the choice of the several drawers. Valued at $6 each	120
Total	$2,400

Tickets accompanied by a fine photograph of the Statue of "YOUNG WASHINGTON," may be had at $5 each, and the number will be limited to eight hundred. They may be obtained at the principal Book and Music Stores, and at the Exhibiting Gallery.

The undersigned gentlemen will act as a Committee of reference, who will have supervision of the drawing, and who will hold in trust all moneys accruing from the sale of tickets, till the above named works are delivered to the owners of the fortunate numbers.

COMMITTEE:

ISAAC N. ARNOLD,	THOMAS B. BRYAN,
ALEXANDER WHITE,	C. V. DYER,
JAMES MILLER,	J. M. WILSON,
E. C. ROGERS,	EDMUND ANDREWS,
JAS. GRANT WILSON,	S. H. KERFOOT.
SAMUEL STONE, Treasurer.	

P. S.—Gilt Frames to all the paintings are included in the above prices.

REMITTANCES

For Tickets should be addressed to the Treasurer,

COL. SAML. STONE, Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—To render the proposed EXHIBITION as attractive and meritorious as possible, and promotive of a true taste, its conductors respectfully invite from our citizens contributions of any works of art not presented at the first exhibition in 1859, on the conditions of the said exhibition, with the agreement on the part of the conductors of the care and safe return of which to the owners every pledge will be given. Communications respecting such may be addressed to

L. W. VOLK,

Box 488 Chicago Post Office, or to his rooms in the Portland Block. no24-d529-1m

T. C. SMITH & CO.,

Brass Cock Manufacturers,

COPPERSMITHS,

And Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

228 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

[no14'60-1y]

FUR MANUFACTORY.

C. M. SPEARS, JR.,

With

J. & A. HERZOG,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c.,

65 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. 65

Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line. oc17-d384

NEW LAW BOOKS AT D. B. COOKE & CO'S, 111 Lake street.

VOL. 23D ILLINOIS REPORTS	$5.00
VOL. 19TH UNITED STATES DIGEST	$5.00
TOWLE ON THE CONSTITUTION	$1.25
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WILLARD'S EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE	$5.50

D. B. COOKE & CO., Law Booksellers, No. 111 Lake street.

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL LINE,

FOR MELBOURNE AND SIDNEY.

The favorite Fast Sailing Ship THOMAS W SEARS DREW, Commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne early in January. Has excellent accommodations for First and Second Cabin Passengers. Apply to CHAS. B. FESSENDEN, 114 Wall street.

Consignees in Australia—Messrs. Wilkinson Brothers & Co. [de12-d640-30d] New York, Dec. 5, 1860

SHIRTS. COLLARS. TIES.

BURWELL & WYANT,

DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Dearborn Street, 8 Tremont Block.

Have just received a few choice varieties of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Eureka, De Joinville and Long Scarfs, Gloves, Half Hose, Undershirts and Drawers, Traveling Shirts and Blankets.

Shirts made to order, from measure, and warranted to give satisfaction.

GLOVES, HALF HOSE HOSIERY.

no30d497-6w

OAK ORCHARD

ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the Valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia. The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of these waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by these waters depend very largely upon the presence, in each unusual quantities, of these curative ingredients. Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the Scrofulous diseases, have been cured by their use. In Skin Diseases—even in confirmed Leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of Medical and Scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:

Prof. Emmons, T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., of Albany; Jas. McNaughton, M. D., of Albany; Edward Spring, M. D., of New York; Dr. B. Campbell, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. Schuler, of Lockport, N. Y.; they recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years standing which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They act on the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. White read a paper on the subject of these Waters before the Academy of Physicians in the city of New York, in which he states that the waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant and astringent properties; he has prescribed them in a variety of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted, are chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, chronic diabetes, chronic cystitis, diabetes, and in many diseases of the skin—such as purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of hectic fever. The water may also be used with advantage, as he says, in cases of low typhoid fever, the appetite and promotes digestion; it possesses, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. The calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic deposits, it is the most suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, and may be easily be used in most cases likely to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, producing a grateful effect, allaying the morbid thirst and preternatural heat. In Skin Diseases where the chronic form of Dyspepsia connected with the alkaline condition of the stomach, as in Pyrosis, this water will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of colica pictonum, and other lead poisoning cases, it proves to be an admirable remedy. In chronic pharyngitis, chronic tonsillitis, gleet, chronic leucorrhœa, chronic opthalmia, (externally) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat, and in cases of aphtha, and in piles, the water is recommended. When taken internally, a wine glass full of the water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from Physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent, or Pamphlets supplied on liberal terms.

The Oak Orchard Genuine unless procured from H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent, No. 574 Broadway, New York.

[illegible]

BAGS!—BAGS!—BAGS!—We are now receiving direct from the "Hope Mills" Pittsburgh, Pa., an article of [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

DID you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache! CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative,

IMPROVING THE APPETITE,

Giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

Prevented and Relieved

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the

Absence of any Disagreeable Taste,

RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

Railroads.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors.

Sleeping Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.

All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers.

Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.

Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.

Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers, and at the office of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.

For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeely, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athen & Hibbert, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Slater & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock.

And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamer to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freights to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "via PENN. R. R."

E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.

MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.

LEACH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.

LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Ag't, Philadelphia.

THOS. A. SCOTT Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa. ja7-60-ly

PITTSBURG FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD.

1860-61 ...... Winter Arrangement 1860-61

Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburg without change, connecting with the

Great Pennsylvania Central Railroad

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants by taking this route, will have the advantage of all the Eastern markets at no additional cost.

Baggage checked through.

Trains leave the Union Depot, corner of Canal and Madison streets, West Side, as follows:

5.50 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (Sundays excepted).

6.30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, (Saturdays excepted.)

Connecting at Crestline with the Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all the interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The 6.30 Train connect at Forest with trains on Mad river Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also, with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburg and Chicago cars. Sleeping Cars accompany each train. Smoking cars on all trains.

Tickets for sale at the principle Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.

Be particular and ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

Freight of all kinds will be carried from Chicago to all points East at all times, at as low rates as any other railroad Route.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, having effected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, for the transportation of Through Freight, property can now be shipped by this line between Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston.

With Promptness and Dispatch.

J. N. DeBARRY, Supt. W. D.

J. H. MOORE, Com. and Gen'l Agent.

D. W. BOSS Gen'l West'n. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Chicago as follows: Mail leaves at 7.15 A. M., (Sundays excepted); arrives at 5.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrives at 5.15, (Mondays excepted). Aurora Accommodation leaves at 3.45 P. M., (Sundays excepted); arrive at 10.40 A. M., (Sundays excepted).

G. C. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO, April 7, 1860.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.

Trains leaving Chicago at 8:00 p. m., Detroit at 9:50, arrives at Buffalo at 5:40 p. m., New York at 10:15 a. m., Boston at 4:30; connecting with N. Y. Central & Buffalo and N. Y. & Erie trains going East. Tickets via this Road can be obtained at the Union Depot.

fe-14'60-1y R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1860-61 ...... Winter Arrangement 1860-61

Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25.

6.00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sundays, via Old Line.

6.20 P. M.—Night Express—daily except Saturday, via Old Line.

Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States and Canadas.

6.00 A. M.—Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia Express, via Cleveland.

6.20 P. M.—Makes close connections and quick time as any other route.

Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all the Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston. Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, 52 Dearborn street, and at the depot.

Trains arrive in Chicago at 10.30 A. M. and 11.00 P. M.

GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l. Western Agent.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l. Supt. ja5'60-ly

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.

Winter Arrangement.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6.00 A. M.—Lightning Express, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Detroit 5.15 P. M. Suspension Bridge 5.00 A. M.; Albany 5.00 P. M.; New York 10.35 P. M.; Boston 11.50 P. M.

6.30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, (except Saturday,) arrive at Detroit 6.30 A. M., Suspension Bridge of Buffalo 6.30 P. M.; Albany 7.00 A. M.; New York 12.30 A. M., Boston noon.

9.30 A. M.—Cincinnati Express, (except Sunday,) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours.

6.30 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express; (except Saturday) through to Cincinnati in 14 hours, Louisville in 18 hours.

4.00 P. M.—Train, Saturday, only to Niles. Sunday Trains at 6.30 P. M.

Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

The 6.30 P. M. train connects at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points east; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points to Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the depot foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent.

H. B. SARGENT, General Agent. fe25

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE

To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains leave, viz:

Day Express—12.30 Noon.

Evening Express—5 P. M., for Rockford and Janesville.

Through tickets can be purchased at all Railroad offices on Dearborn street, or at Passenger Stations.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

E. DEWITT ROBINSON, Gen'l. Ticket Ag't. oc18-1y

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Two Express Trains daily leave depot, Canal street, every morning (except Sunday) and every evening (except Saturday):

	Day Express.	Night Exp.
Leave Chicago at	9:15 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
Arrive at Joliet	10:50	10:30
" Peoria	6:30	4:00 A. M.
" Bloomington	2:50	1:54
" Decatur	3:50	
" Springfield	5:25	4:38
" Jacksonville	8:04	12:35 P. M.
" Alton	9:10	8:50
" St. Louis	10:25	10:25

Through trains arrive at Chicago at 5:30 A. M. and 8:40 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leave Chicago at 4:00 P. M. daily (except Sunday), arrive at 9:50 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

CONNECTIONS.—At Chenoa with Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad for Logansport, Peoria, Galesburg and Burlington. At Bloomington with Illinois Central Railroad for Decatur. At Springfield with Great Western Railroad of Illinois for Jacksonville, Naples and Quincy; and St. Louis with Pacific Railroad for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Georgetown, Boonville, Lexington, Independence, Kansas City and Leavenworth, with North Missouri Railroad for St. Charles, Hudson and St. Joseph, and with Iron Mountain Railroad for Pilot Knob and Southern Missouri, with Railroad Line of Steamers on the Mississippi River for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

For through tickets apply at the Company's Office, 43 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, and at the Depot, Canal street.

JAMES ROBB, CHAS. CONGDON, } Receivers.

R. B. MASON, Superintendent.

C. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Ft. Agent.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer. del

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1860 ...... Winter Arrangement 1861

On and after Sunday, November 25th, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water Streets.

9.30 A. M., (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 6.00 P. M., St. Louis 11.30 P. M., Cairo 4.25 A. M., Memphis 2.00 P. M., New Orleans in 50 hours.

9.00 P. M., (Saturdays excepted), arriving in St. Louis at 11.40 A. M., Cairo 3.30 P. M., New Orleans in 50 hours.

Trains arrive in Chicago at:

7.10 A. M. and 9.50 P. M., (Sundays excepted).

Through tickets for all important points South and Southwest for sale at the office of the Company, in the Great Central Depot.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, as follows, Sundays excepted: 11:40 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and intermediate points; 11:40 A. M. and 9:00 P. M. for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points: 4:00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5:00 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points; Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11:40 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake, and intermediate points, will take the 11.40 A. M. train.

B. C. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after Monday Dec. 24, 1860, Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

7:45 A. M. and arrive at Milwaukee at 11:50 A. M.

12:30 P. M. and arrive at Milwaukee at 4:30 P. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at:

11:45 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.

Waukegan Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at 4:45 P. M., arrives at Chicago at 8:15 A. M.

[illegible] S. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given, that by reason of default in the payment of [illegible] secured by Deed of Trust dated May 14, 1856, running to the undersigned as trustee, executed by Conrad and Frederica [illegible], I, L. C. Paine Freer, the mortgagee and trustee in said Deed, will on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1861, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, all the following described real estate, situated in said county of Cook, described as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of section twenty-eight [28] in township forty-one [41] north of range twelve [12] east of the third principal meridian; thence north [illegible] along the section line [illegible] chains; thence west parallel to the section line twenty [20] chains; thence south eleven [illegible] chains; thence north four [illegible] chains to the place of beginning, containing [illegible] acres.

Also, commencing at the said south east corner of section twenty-eight [28]; thence north [illegible] chains; thence east [illegible] chains; thence south [illegible] chains; thence west thirty-five [illegible] chains; thence north [illegible] chains to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres.

Also, all that part of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three [33] in township forty-one [41] north of range twelve [12] east of the third principal meridian, commencing at the north west corner of said northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three [33] aforesaid; running from thence south one-half degree east along the west line of said northeast quarter of said section, [illegible] chains and [illegible] links; thence north eighty-eight and 1-4 degrees east along the south line of said tract twenty chains to the south-east corner of the same; thence north one-half degree east fifteen chains and thirty-eight links to a point [illegible] said [illegible] thence [illegible] eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees west sixteen chains and seventy-seven links to a post in the center of the highway; thence north twenty-six 1-4 degrees west along the center of the highway, four chains and eight-nine links to a post in the north line of said northeast quarter; thence [illegible] along the north line of said tract, one chain and four links to the place of beginning. The said Mortgage or Deed of Trust recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, Illinois, in Book 232 of Deeds, page 135. Said sale to be made on the application of the holder of the notes specified in said Deed. L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee.

Chicago, December 22, 1860. de22d708-td

ASSIGNEES SALE.—Will be sold to close an assignment at the north door of the Court House, in Chicago, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of notes, accounts and judgments due the late firm of J. E. & H. N. Parsons and H. N. Parsons. Sale absolute for cash. For particulars inquire of Geo. Herbert, Attorney, 50 Dearborn street. Assignee of H. N. Parsons.

Chicago, Oct. 29th, 1860. de21-d709-101

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Hassan M. Hopkins and Farah M., his wife, did by Indenture dated September 21st, 1858, and of record in the Recorders Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book [illegible] of Deeds, convey to Ebenezer Davis Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, in Block 23, in Hopkins' Addition to Hyde Park in Cook County, Illinois, in Trust to secure the payment of a certain note dated August 24th, 1858, and payable to the order of W. H. D. Callender, for the sum of four hundred and sixty-four and 46-100 dollars, and in default of such payment to sell said premises at public auction; and, whereas, said Callender has represented to the undersigned that said note is long over due and remains unpaid.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee as aforesaid, will sell at public auction on Friday, January 4th, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises aforesaid, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay and satisfy said note.

de4-d386-td HASBROUCK DAVIS, Trustee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1860. Susan M. Trego vs. James Trego. In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of James Trego, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said James Trego that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 10th day of December, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of January next, 1861, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said James Trego shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of January 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. W. KIMBALL, Clerk.

JNO. LYLE KING, Compl'ts' Sol'r. de11d668-4w

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RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.

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From and after this date, until further notice, our Expresses will arrive and depart as follows:

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Arrive.		Depart.
10:30 A. M.		6:00 A. M.
11:00 P. M.		6:30 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

10:30 A. M.		6:00 A. M.
10:30 P. M.		6:30 P. M.

SOUTH:

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.

9:45 P. M.		9:30 A. M.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

7:10 A. M.		9:30 A. M.
8:50 P. M.		9:30 P. M.

WEST:

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

5:15 A. M.		7:15 A. M.
10:40 A. M.		3:45 P. M.
5:45 P. M.		11:45 P. M.

CHICAGO, FULTON & IOWA CENTRAL.

3:40 P. M.		11:40 A. M.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.

3:40 P. M.		11:40 A. M.

ELGIN & STATE LINE.

3:40 P. M.		11:40 A. M.

NORTH:

CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE.

11:34 A. M.		7:45 A. M.
5:00 P. M.		12:30 P. M.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

12:00 P. M.		12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.		4:00 P. M.

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Orders left at our office for wagons to call will be attended to promptly.

Goods received too late for billing at the office can, if required, be delivered to messengers, who will receipt for same. JAS. C. FARGO, Sup't.

Superintendent's Office, Chicago, Dec. 10th, 1860. de12-d635-1m

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES

Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 20 Clark street (up stairs). The best and cheapest Buckskin and Fur, all sold lower than ever before.

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no30d497-6w

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J. C. MITCHELL. [no19] LEWIS ZAHM.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES, SOUTH CHICAGO.—The taxes for 1860 are now due. Parties having taxes to pay can do so at No. 18 Court House.

de20-d559-3m WM. H. MURRAY, Collector.

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, just received and for sale by STEVENS & WEBBER, oc28d233-6m 168 Randolph street.

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100 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 Bbls. PRIME PLANTATION MOLASSES. New Crop. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 Bags PEPPER, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Hf. Bbls. MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Simon S. Wilson and Mary C., his wife, did on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to Jacob W. Ludlam, now deceased, their certain mortgage, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Ill., in Book 33 of Mortgages, page [illegible], to [illegible] said Jacob W. Ludlam the payment of four certain promissory notes [illegible] by conveying to the said Jacob W. Ludlam the premises hereinafter named, to secure payment [illegible] mentioned, said promissory notes [illegible] and by said mortgage either of principal or interest, [illegible] said premises, and that in case of default in the payment of said notes, said principal and interest should become due and payable, and the said Jacob W. Ludlam, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, after twenty days notice [illegible] newspaper published in the city of Chicago, might sell [illegible] said premises, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Wilson and Mary C., his wife, therein. And whereas default has been made in the payment of two of said notes, and of interest on three thereof. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, James D. Ludlam and Mary Ludlam, administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, will, on Friday, the twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1860, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following premises, to-wit: Commencing in the center of the road between Chicago and Green Bay Road, [illegible] the north line of [illegible] on the line of Henry Hepworth's land, (meaning the line of Henry Hepworth's land at the date of said mortgage,) and running west 13.73 1-2 chains to the south [illegible] of a certain [illegible] 13.73 1-2 chains to the center of the said road to the place of beginning, containing [illegible] acres, and being part of northwest quarter of section 30, township 41, range 14, in Cook County, Illinois, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Wilson and Mary C. Wilson therein, to realize the amount due on said notes, and the costs and expenses of such sale. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM,

Chicago, Oct. 24th, 1860.

Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased. oc25-d382-td

The above sale is postponed till Friday, December 7th, 1860, at same hour and place.

Chicago, Nov. 19th, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM.

Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased. no21-d375-td

The above sale is postponed till Friday, the 28th day of December, 1860, at the same hour and place.

Chicago, Dec. 7, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM.

Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased. de8td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Morris F. Cuppernell and F. M. Cuppernell, his wife, did on the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1859, execute to the undersigned a certain mortgage with power of sale to secure the payment of a certain judgment note bearing even date with said mortgage, for the payment of the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars, six months from date, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the Register's office of the county of Adams and State of Wisconsin on the 30th day of April 1859, in vol. 5 of mortgages, pages 297 and 298, and default having been made in the payment of said note and of the said mortgage, by reason whereof the same became due, public notice is hereby given, that I shall on the 14th day of December A. D. 1860, at the north door of the Court House in the county of Cook and State of Illinois at 10 o'clock A. M. offer for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, all the right and interest and equity of redemption of the said Morris F. Cuppernell in and to the following described property in said mortgage contained to pay said note, together with all costs and charges, to wit: The north west quarter of the north west quarter of section thirty-five [35] in township sixteen [16] north, of range number five [5] east, containing forty (40) acres more or less, according to the government survey. Also, that certain piece or parcel of land bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-west corner of lot number one (1) in block number five (5) in the village of Cascade in the county of Adams in the State of Wisconsin, and running thence west to White Creek, thence north eight (8) rods to the north line of said block five (5); thence north eight rods to the south line of the highway leading from the said village of Cascade to Quincy; thence easterly on said line of said highway to the northwest corner of said block number five [5] on Jefferson street; thence south on said Jefferson street to the place of beginning, containing four-fifths of an acre more or less, with all buildings and improvements on the same, all of said real estate being situated in Adams county, State of Wisconsin. C. P. BRADLEY, Mortgagee.

de4d358d

The above sale is postponed to the 27th day of December, 1860, at same hour and place.

de17-d677-td C. P. BRADLEY, Mortgagee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the second day of August, A. D. 1858, James Kenney and Catharine Kenney, his wife, by their certain deed of writing, duly acknowledged and recorded in the Recorder's Office of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, in Book No. 179 of Deeds, on Page 67, did convey to the undersigned the lands and premises hereinafter described in trust to secure two certain promissory notes, to wit:—One for the sum of $400.00 payable to Nathan Mears or order, and from which was by agreement deducted the sum of $62.34-100, and the other for the sum of $400.00 payable to Aiken & Norton or order, and which has been by them assigned to Jacob Fisher, and both of which notes are payable in one year from their date, to wit, from the said 2nd day of August, 1858, with interest; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said notes and interest, and application has been made to me by the legal holders of said notes to sell the premises so conveyed, and for a distribution of the proceeds of such sale, according to the terms of the trust in said deed set forth.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that by virtue of the authority given in, and in accordance with the terms of, said deed of trust I shall on Saturday, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House of said County, in the City of Chicago and State aforesaid, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said deed of trust described, as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situated and being in the village of Evanston, State of Illinois, described as follows, to-wit: Lot number seven (7) in Block number sixty-seven (67) of the "Village of Evanston," as the same surveyed and platted, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said County of Cook, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all right, benefit and equity of redemption of the said James Kenny therein.

FRANKLIN WEBSTER, Trustee, Office No. 11 Methodist Church Block.

Chicago, Nov. 28th, 1860. de1-d378-td

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Robert Anthony vs. Amos Oliver, Henry Yarwood and Archelaus G. Warner.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of said Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said Amos Oliver and Robert Anthony in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the Town of Lyons in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at the northeast corner of the Section thirty-one (31) and running thence south eighty (80) rods, thence west twenty-four (24) rods, thence north eighty (80) rods, thence east twenty-four (24) rods to the place of beginning, being a rectangular lot of ground eighty (80) by twenty-four (24) rods square, containing twelve (12) acres, and being in Township thirty-eight, (38) north of Range twelve (12) Township thirty-eight (38) east of the Third Principal Meridian, together with all and singular the appurtenances and hereditaments thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the buildings and erections of whatever kind or name upon said lot of land. IRA SCOTT,

Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Dated December 15 h, 1860. de17-d682-td

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, both of the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the second day of July, A. D. 1856, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, given by the said Jacob Russell for the sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars, ($14,000) payable five years after the date thereof, at the City Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, and providing for the payment of interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, should also be payable at said City Bank, in Boston, semi-annually, to-wit: on the second day of January and 2 July each in every year, which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book 43 of Mortgages, at Page 604, and, whereas default has been made in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of January, 1859, and also in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of July, 1860, and both remain unpaid:

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I, James C. Merrill, Trustee and Mortgagee aforesaid, of the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts according to the terms of said mortgage, do hereby declare the principal sum due, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said mortgage, shall, on the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said mortgage described, to-wit:

"That piece or parcel of land known and described as lot four (4), in block seventeen (17), in the fractional section fifteen (15), addition to the city of Chicago, being eighty (80) feet front on Michigan avenue and one hundred and eighty feet (180) in depth to the east line of said lot, according to the plat thereof recorded in Cook County Registry, with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee and Mortgagee.

J. M. PARKER, Attorney. no17-d462-td

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee and Mortgagee.

J. PARKER, Attorney.

Chicago, Dec. 13th, 1860. de14-d673-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, February Term, 1861. Andrew Nelson vs. Elleve Storkson, Nells Elleveson, Knud Elleveson, John Elleveson, Erick Davidson, Ingebor Davidson, Ole Brynjelson, Christi Brynjelson and Mari Elleveson.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Elleve Storkson, Nells Elleveson, Knud Elleveson, John Elleveson, Erick Davidson, Ingebor Davidson, Ole Brynjelson, Christi Brynjelson, Mari Elleveson, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said defendants that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the thirteenth day of December, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the third Monday of February next, (1861), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said defendants, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the third Monday of February, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl'ts Sol'r. de14-d683-4w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court Cook County. In Chancery. Elihu Granger vs. Balthaser Born and John Gray. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree entered in the above entitled cause on the 26th October, A. D. 1860, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, will at the hour of twelve o'clock meridian, (noon) on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1860, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the buildings of every kind standing on sub-lots six (6) and seven (7) and ten (10) feet off the north side of sub-lot eight (8) of lot No. five (5) in block four (4), in the original town of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid. The purchaser will, by the terms of said decree, have the right to remove off said buildings from the premises above described.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County.

Chicago, Nov. 22, 1860. no23d463-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, S.S. Be it known that William D. Harris of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois, and Alson Ward of the city of Poughkeepsie, and state of New York, do hereby desire and agree to form a co-partnership under the laws of the State of Illinois, entitled "Limited Partnership," passed the twenty-third February, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and do certify and declare as follows:

FIRST.—The name under which the partnership is to be conducted, shall be the name of "William D. Harris."

SECOND.—The general nature of the business, is and shall be Wholesale Jobbing Drug business, in its usual varieties, including oils, paints, &c.

THIRD.—William D. Harris, aforesaid, is the general partner, and Alson Ward, aforesaid, the special partner, the said Harris being a resident of the city of Chicago, and State of Illinois, and the said Ward a resident of the city of Poughkeepsie and State of New York.

FOURTH.—The said Alson Ward, special partner as aforesaid, has contributed to the common stock, in goods and merchandise, belonging to the business aforesaid, and in cash, the just and full sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, the goods and merchandise being estimated at this cash value.

FIFTH.—The co-partnership aforesaid, shall commence, and be in force, on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty, and expire on the fifteenth December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

In witness whereof the said Harris and Ward have hereunto set their hands and seals this fifteenth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty.

[SEAL.] W. D. HARRIS.

[SEAL.] ALSON WARD.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County. } ss.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the city of Chicago and State of Illinois, the above named William D. Harris and Alson Ward, who are known to me to be the real persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument of writing, and who acknowledged their signatures thereunto to be their and each of their free and voluntary act and deed for the purposes therein expressed.

[SEAL.] In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notorial seal, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1860. BENJ. F. JAMES, Notary Public.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County. } ss.

William D. Harris, the general partner in the business and trade specified herein being duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says that Alson Ward, has contributed to the common stock, in goods and value, and in cash as specified in the certificate aforesaid, the sum of ten thousand dollars, in value as aforesaid, and that the same has been actually and in good faith contributed and applied to the business; that the said Harris is the general partner named in the foregoing certificate. W. D. HARRIS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of December, A. D. 1860. BENJ. F. JAMES, Notary Public.

G. B. FARWELL, Clerk. de15d684-6w

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, the Trustee in a Deed of Trust executed by Dugal C. [illegible] and [illegible], his wife, dated December 1st, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Iroquois County, Illinois, in Book 21 of Deeds, Page 61, will, by reason of default in the payment of the notes specified in said Deed, at the application of the legal holder thereof, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the premises described as follows: [illegible] in the Town of [illegible], in the County of Iroquois, in the State of Illinois.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee.

Chicago, Dec. [illegible], 1860.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:

JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RA[Y], WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1860.

To Mail Subscribers. The date on the slip on which your name is printed, tells when your subscription runs out. Keep an eye on it.

ANOTHER CONSIDERATION.

It will be well for our Southern brethren to reflect that "war prices" mean not only high prices for meat and breadstuffs, but they mean also low prices for cotton. If war in Europe improves the corn and pork market and depresses the cotton market, war in America will do so in a still greater degree. Is the South in a condition to meet a large advance in the price of flour and bacon, coupled with a ruinous fall in that of her principal staple? If so, she is taking the proper course to bring about that state of affairs.

ILLINOIS MILITIA.

We trust that Gov. YATES will not omit to recommend to the Legislature a reorganization of the Illinois militia under the provisions of the State Constitution, the enrollment to be commenced at the call of the executive. It may not be necessary to bring them into service; it probably will not be. But it is desirable to be in readiness to respond to any call from the President of the United States "to suppress insurrection or repel invasion," and it is especially desirable that all things be done decently and in order. In this country the law which the people have made is *everything*, and with the law firmly at their backs men have been accustomed to believe that they can do *anything*. All persons are equally interested in preserving the supremacy of the law, and the Northwest, threatened with deprivation of her great channel of commerce, is peculiarly interested. If it shall become necessary for us, in the words of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, to "cleave our way to the ocean with the sword," let it be done under the forms of legal enactment.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The telegraph advises us that Mr. Douglas has proclaimed his intention, in the Senate Crisis Committee, to act in the present emergency as though he had never made a public record, never uttered a political speech, never cast a vote in Congress. This is substantially the language of the dispatch. We take it there is no doubt that this signifies his support of the Crittenden "Compromise," *establishing slavery by law* in all Territories south of 36 deg. 30 min., and not by law merely, but by Constitutional amendment! We had hoped for better things than this at the hands of a man backed up by nearly a million and a half of votes, cast in direct opposition to this principle. Not even the Breckinridge party contended for protection to slavery by the *Constitution*. They had not the assurance to ask for anything better than the protection of Congress; and on this limited issue they carried only one-third of the Democracy of the nation. What does it mean?

The following is the clause in the Constitution which authorizes amendments and prescribes the manner in which they shall be made:

Constitution of the United States—Article V. Section 1.—"The Congress, whenever *two-thirds* of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on application of the Legislatures of *two-thirds* of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of *three-fourths* of the several States, or by conventions of three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: *Provided* that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year 1808, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, [concerning the African slave trade, and direct taxation]; and that no State without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

It need not be apprehended that the proposed amendment will ever get through *this* lodge. The withdrawal of the South Carolina members will add much to the difficulty of securing two-thirds of the House of Representatives—a difficulty quite insurmountable to begin with. But if it be deemed a possible thing to secure 44 votes in the Senate and 156 in the House for such a measure—requiring *six* Republican votes in the former body, and *thirty-eight* in the latter, (South Carolina being out)—does any one suppose that eight Northern States can be induced to ratify it? We have no objection to seeing it tried. We venture the assertion that the whole Federal Government, and all the members of Congress, of all political shades, cannot procure the assent of one free State this side of the Rocky Mountains to so monstrous a proposition.

In the Gall of Bitterness.

The appointment of Judge Bates to a seat in the new Cabinet seems to have probed against a very bad ulcer in one quarter. The Saturday evening *Times* of this city, has the following notice of the event. The public will remember that the *Times*, under its present management, was advertised to abstain from the use of all epithets and all language which could be personally offensive in respectable circles:

"LINCOLN'S CABINET.—The very organization of a sectional party almost inevitably boded dissolution. The meanness and cowardly exultations of the Republican press since the election, have rendered their game of dissolution almost a fixed fact. There was, however, one insult more that might wring the heart of their victims, and which they could not forbear to offer. They could at least indulge themselves in one more insult by rewarding Southern traitors. The telegraph brings strong assurances that the *poor old, imbecile, traitorous Bates*, of Missouri, is to be foisted on the country as a *Southern* member of the Cabinet! One more step, and the last inhuman indignity to the Southern people will have been consummated by a malignant sectional majority. Let Lincoln add the names of Cassius M. Clay and John Minor Botts, and human malice can go no farther."

The Popular Vote.

We have collected with much care the following table, giving the complete vote for President at the recent election. It will be found nearer accurate than any table which has appeared.

States.	Lincoln.	Douglas.	Bell.	Breck.	Fus'n.
Alabama	....	13,646	27,866	48,831	
Arkansas	....	5,227	20,094	28,732	
California	39,731	37,984	9,113	33,971	
Conn.	43,792	15,522	1,465	14,641	2,090
Delaware	3,815	1,023	3,863	7,344	
Florida	....	....	5,381	8,543	
Georgia	....	11,590	42,886	51,889	
Illinois	172,171	160,215	4,913	2,404	
Indiana	139,033	115,509	5,306	12,294	
Iowa	70,222	55,639	1,756	1,033	
Kentucky	1,466	25,644	66,016	53,143	
Louisiana	....	7,625	20,204	22,681	
Maine	62,870	29,470	2,046	6,368	
Maryland	2,295	5,953	41,760	42,511	
Mass.	106,497	34,370	22,331	5,939	291
Michigan	88,480	65,057	....	....	
Minnesota	22,069	11,920	62	748	
Mississippi	....	3,283	25,040	40,797	
Missouri	17,028	58,801	58,372	31,317	
N. Hamp're	37,519	25,881	441	2,112	
N. Jersey	58,343	4,453	131	322	
New York	362,667	....	....	....	57,900
N. Carolina	....	2,701	44,990	48,539	
Ohio	231,610	187,232	12,197	11,405	
Oregon	5,323	4,131	212	5,007	
Pennsyl'a	268,030	16,765	12,744	....	178,871
R. Island	12,244	7,707	....	....	
S. Carolina	....	....	....	....	
Tennessee	....	11,350	69,710	65,053	
Texas	....	....	....	47,541	15,328
Vermont	33,808	8,748	218	1,859	
Virginia	1,929	16,290	74,681	74,325	
Wisconsin	86,110	65,021	161	888	
	1,871,393	1,009,531	573,420	669,830	595,562

*Legislature elects.

RECAPITULATION.

Lincoln	1,871,393	Breckinridge	669,830
Douglas	1,009,531	Fusion	595,562
Bell	573,420		
		Total	4,689,797

Lincoln over Douglas 861,862; over Breckinridge 1,201,563. All others over Lincoln 946,861.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUSION VOTE.

We put the opposition vote to Breckinridge in Texas in the Fusion column—not because there was a fusion ticket ran there, but because the New Orleans *Delta* gives the total